Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

...OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ...TIC SOCIETY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 31 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1944 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

## A TIBETAN TRADER

*Artist—Kanwal*

## ALL EYES ON PANCHGANI

— See Page 3

# VIGIL

## By 'SADAVED'

"No, not yet, Mr. Kulkarni. It was a false alarm, you know. It might take a few hours still. Go home, have a good night's sleep and come back in the morning for the happy news. There is nothing to worry about. Good night, Mr. Kulkarni."

"Good night, Doctor."

Haren Kulkarni came out down the steps mopping his perspiring face. The tugging at his heart of an indefinable dread and disquiet had subsided to some extent, but going home and getting into bed were out of question,—sleep would not come.

He got into a crowded tram-car trundling towards King's Circle. It was a particularly warm night and the air inside was heavy with the sour, sulphurous smell of human sweat. His mind was still in a turmoil and domestic thoughts and pictures were coursing through it like reflections of sails and ships riding on a billowy sea,—distorted and exaggerated out of all semblance to the original impressions.

He got down at King's Circle and walked into the Municipal garden. The damp, clammy heat had brought people out in droves for a breath of fresh air before they reluctantly went back to the ovens of their homes, to toss and sweat in bed till the habit of sleep got the better of the sweltering discomfort. The sky was almost completely covered over by a veil of dark clouds pregnant with rain, and a few stars which were still left untouched were trembling apprehensively in their isolation. The air was drugged into a death-like stillness, and not a leaf stirred.

He sat down on a vacant seat. All around him on the mangy lawn were patches of squatting and recumbent forms in singles and in groups, looking like discarded paper-bags and bits of odds and ends strewn all over after a particularly gay picnic. Snatches of conversation, bits of tunes from "Kismet" and occasional laughter floated on the cacophonic breakers of the passing tram-cars and motor vehicles. A couple passed in front of him, the husband fully three yards in front of his spouse. Evidently the 'Curse' was on her and the husband feared defilement. They squatted down on the lawn a few steps further up, still keeping the distance between them. Their talk came to him in whispers in a Southern tongue, and every now and then the jingle of the woman's bangles could be heard as she unclasped her hands from around her knees to drive away the mosquitoes.

The buildings guarding King's Circle were slowly passing out one by one, but there was yet time for the Irani restaurants to close down for the night. In the upper storeys which were still alive, the silhouette of a man or woman would move across the yellow oblongs of lighted windows, like figures across the screen in a shadow-play. Periodically the tram-cars rolled by, sighing and groanings as if in agony.

A Gujerati bania came and sat down beside Haren. He had a bald pate and a modest paunch, and was dressed in a dhoti and kurta. He leant forward, stuck a beedi in his mouth and lighted it cupping his palms around the flame of a match. The glow lit up his hollow, aged cheeks and the triangular mound of his nose. He rested both his feet on the edge of the seat and settling back, turned his head to look at Haren. After he had inhaled a couple of puffs, the old man exclaimed,

"Oh, God, it's so hot I could do with a good, heavy shower or two! But no, it will not rain for another fortnight. In the meantime, this prickly heat is the very devil's sport."

"Yes, we are having a very hot summer this year", replied Haren, "but there are heavy clouds gathered in the sky and we might get some rain tonight."

"Oh, no, we won't have it. The clouds are there only to tease and torture us still more. Have a beedi?"

"No, thanks. I don't smoke", Haren apologised.

"Oh, you are a wise, young man, I see. This smoking habit has been a curse with me. I can't give it up. But it has some good points too, I must concede: it keeps the teeth free from caries and refreshes the tired brain. My wife, when she was alive, poor soul, could never bear the sight of a beedi in my mouth. She tried her utmost to make me give up the habit, but it was too strong for her. She however insisted on my chewing caraway seeds every night before I went to bed, else it was a lonely bed for me. Even so she would turn her face away or shut her eyes and hold her breath as long as she could every time I felt like having some fun. However, I must say, that did not prevent us from having three sons and two daughters, all of them well placed in life, thank God! So I have nothing to blame her for, poor thing!"

"Well, Life is always full of ups and downs, likes and dislikes. But it is the philosophic outlook such as yours, Sir, which enables one to remain contented with one's lot."

"Oh, in these hard days no amount of philosophy is enough. Look at the Price Control Orders of the Government. They have controlled the price of every article and there is no scope left for honest business. Let me tell you, young man, business is purely a matter of supply and demand and the prices get adjusted by themselves. If you start controlling the prices without controlling the supply or demand, where will it lead us?"

"To the Black Market, I am afraid", Haren laughingly answered. Just then a child cried somewhere,—the sharp, piercing cry of young inarticulate life demanding attention and succour.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Haren as he jumped up from his seat. "I must go. Excuse me, Sir, I have an urgent appointment. Your talk was very interesting and I hope we shall meet again, "Ram, Ram."

"Ram, Ram, young man. It is all right. I too hope we shall meet again."

Haren rushed out of the turnstile, intent on seeing the doctor again. But before he had gone a few hundred yards, he saw the futility of it. The doctor who ought to know his own business had assured him there was nothing to worry about, and he was a fool to magnify his personal feelings to such an extent as to be a nuisance to others. It would be quite all right in the morning and he would laugh at his own exaggerated and unfounded fears . . . . But what will it be? Of course, it was all the same to him, and it was bound to be a happy and exciting experience to both of them.

**"There is nothing to worry about"! The doctor always says.**

**But the anxious young man keeps constant, sleepless vigil.**

**And when the happy news is broken to him at last, he can only ask the foolish question, "Can it cry?"**

All the high lights, the gay as well as the sombre red, of their life these past ten years, crowded before his mind's eye and slowly faded away one by one. It wasn't a grand spectacle by any manner of means, but there was no reason why this new incident, this new experience, should not change all that and bring satisfaction, contentment, understanding, where they were often lacking before.

Unconsciously he had retraced his steps and walked along Vincent Road right up to Sion Post Office before he saw where he was. An occasional motor van hurried past him, or a bullock cart rattled along the asphalt road with a hurricane lantern swinging under its whippie-tree. The clouds had lifted from the sky and a waxing moon was lording it over the lesser lights. A gentle breeze had started and the strong, heady scent of the night-queen was in the air, sweet and cloying.

The turbulence in Haren's mind had abated and he was beginning to enjoy the cool, tranquil night. It was long past midnight when he returned home. The sated and sleepy crowds from the last show at Aurora had already gone home to their beds and the poster of Laurel and Hardy doing a jig was looking strangely incongruous on the hoarding in front of the sleeping picture-house.

* * *

He woke his servant to let him in, had a cold shower bath to wash off the dried sweat from his skin, and getting into bed instantly fell asleep.

When Haren woke up in the morning the sun had not risen. The sparrows and magpies and wild parrots were chattering away on the pomegranate tree before his window, like women at a 'haldi kunku' party. A black cat with a bushy tail from the neighbours next door had just stolen in with an ulterior motive.

He got up, washed his face and dressed. His tea was ready for him. He drank it with relish and telling his servant not to drive the cat away but to leave it a saucer of milk, hurried out to the hospital.

There was no dread in his mind now: only an exhilerating eagerness, a pleasant sensation of shyness and excitement. What will it be? Not that, it mattered the least, but . . . .

He rang the bell and waited for the door to open. His mind was in a confusion now, but he was trying his best to look composed. A news-boy was hurrying by on his bike with a bundle of papers on the handle bar. An early tram-car was clattering along the rails, almost empty. Two 'gul mohar' trees in gorgeous bloom in front of the hospital were squandering their riches on the pavement in reckless abandon.

Soon he heard footsteps inside and a nurse opened the door.

"Good morning, Nurse," greeted Haren, his heart pounding inside him.

"Good morning, Mr. Kulkarni. Come in, please. We have very good news for you. Mrs. Kulkarni gave birth to a boy late last night. We expected it sometime this morning but the pains set in again a couple of hours after you left and this time they were genuine. The mother and child are doing very well, as you will soon see for yourself, Mr. Kulkarni. The doctor is busy on another case, so you may not be able to see him for some time."

She led Haren to Suman's room. *"So it is a boy!—A son—my son! And I am a parent, father,—Baba.....and Suman, a mother,—Ayee!.....Auntie was right when she wrote and said it would certainly be a boy! . . . ."*

Suman was lying in bed with a bundle by her side. She turned her head as Haren came in shyly. She smiled a wise, contented smile and put her arm gentle round the bundle.

He went and sat by her side. He was still blushing furiously and could not look at the child. The nurse came round, unwrapped the young thing from the swaddling clothes and held it up before him.

"He weighed 8-1/2 pounds stripped to the skin! Isn't he a dear?"

A raw, pink, puny thing, jerking its tiny limbs about, a small face, small black eyes narrowed to avoid too much light, a bald head like a stripped and cleaned cocoanut,—a doll came to life!

There was surprise and awe and a slight disappointment in Haren's tone as he asked the nurse, "Why is it so quiet? Can it cry?"

"Oh, he can cry all right. Look!" The child had started jerking his fists and legs, and shutting tight his buttony eyes, he let out a mighty howl.

## The Amazing Record Of

# THE FLEET THAT NEVER PUTS TO PORT!

### By Major GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

On the European and Pacific fronts the relentless march of United Nations military strength is bringing closer to the peoples of Germany and Japan the grim realisation that their defeat is certain.

In the Pacific the record of Task Force No. 58 is a demonstration of the way in which we have evolved a combination of air and naval might specially adapted to the problem of carrying on a broad, continuing offensive at great distance from home bases over a wide expanse of sea.

The most striking single fact about Task Force No. 58 is its ability to keep going. For over a month it has been in action on a broad front. Since June 10 it has carried out six major attacks in the Pacific some 6,000 miles from continental United States and within 1,500 miles of Japan proper.

### First Action

Its first action was by carrier-based bombers and fighter planes, together with naval gunfire, against Saipan, Rota, Guam and Tinian, paving the way for landings. Three days later, thousands of miles northward, the enemy bases of Bonin and Volcano islands, 500 miles from Japan, were heavily hit to neutralise their usefulness as bases for enemy counter-attack and as links in the chain whereby reinforcement might come to the Saipan defenders. Four days later, westward of Guam, Task Force No. 58 beat down an attack by massed Japanese carriers launched against it and the invading fleet under its protection. Carrier fighters and anti-aircraft fire wiped out 402 attacking planes. The following day carrier groups from Task Force No. 58 pursued the fleeing Japanese force that attempted the earlier air strike. The planes sank at least two carriers and two tankers; dozens of other ships were damaged. On June 23 Task Force No. 58 struck Pagan Island, in the northern Marianas, keeping the links between Saipan and Tokyo cut. On July 3 Task Force No. 58 hit Bonin and Volcano islands once more, smashing enemy destroyers, supply ships, harbour installations and shore fortifications.

### New Weapon

All this time naval units participated in the reduction of Saipan's defences by naval gunfire, guarded transports and supply ships operating off shore, kept a continuous flow of reinforcement material going on the beaches.

Now Guam and Rota have been under attack for the ninth straight day by carrier planes and surface guns.

The duration of this attack indicates not only that we have the kind of naval force Japan has not dared challenge in fleet engagement; it means we can make constant use of the seas we command and have the mobility and endurance in a fleet that makes it a new kind of naval weapon.

Beside the staying power of Task Force No. 58 there are several other elements making it formidable. One of these is its range—not only the distance it can obtain from its own bases but the range of seaways it can include in its sphere of effective operation. In the days it has been a sea it has attacked widely scattered points demonstrating speed and mobility never before seen in large battle fleets.

Its versatility is another characteristic. It has been used against shore batteries, surface vessels, air fields, and against massed air attack. It has destroyed ground installations and shipping, supported landings, covered transports. During all its varied engagements it has been prepared to meet the Japanese fleet.

New principles of naval organisation and use have gone hand in hand with impoved construction to reduce the vulnerability of our ships. Along with their tremendous increase in effectiveness as a striking force has gone an increase in defensive power.

### Original Organisation

Task Force No. 58 is not merely a thing of steel, iron, guns, planes. It is a result of independent, imaginative thinking and utilisation of bitter lessons, and a daring willingness to explore innovations and modify old concepts. It is a product of seamanship as much as engineering. The fleet is no better than the men who command it. In the kind of war we are waging in the Pacific our naval achievements are possibly by wide co-ordination over a vast front of all elements of military strength.

Task Force No. 58 was covered in its operations by American, Australian, New Zealand and Dutch fighting men who are in action against the Japanese in the South Pacific; the raids on Palau and Truk from the south contributed to the success of No. 58. So did the consistent offensive waged against vulnerable communications of Japan's sea empire by Allied submarines and planes. It is the whole integrated complex of United Nations power exercised against Japan that is reducing her to an island empire without sea power and a foe without hope of victory.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

# ALL EYES ON PANCHGANI

By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

**The history of the origin of Panchgani goes back to the days of Ramayana.**

**Will this little hill station find a place in the history of contemporary India?**

**Wherever Mahatma Gandhi goes, he takes the whole world with him. It was said of Alexander the Great that in his campaign of conquest from Greece to the Punjab, he used to create a city in his own name to commemorate his victories. But the Mahatma's conquest is of a type unparalleled in history. It is 'Dig Vijaya' by non-violence and soul force. He does not create new cities as memorials of victory, but he puts new life in the old and forgotten villages, and they leap to fame.**

Fancy-neglected hamlets like Dandi, Karadi, Dharasana. Untadi and other sparsely-populated hamlets on the sand dunes of Gujarat and places like Vedaranyam and Payyanur which gate-crashed into big headlines of the world press during the Salt Satyagraha! Whichever village Mahatmaji sets his foot on, it becomes the political centre of India, throwing into shade capitals like Delhi and Simla. In reading the latest Gandhi-Wavell correspondence, the eyes of the world are more rivetted on the 'Detention Camp' of the Mahatma than on the 'Viceroy's Camp.' Even the jails where he and his colleagues are locked up cast off their prison stature and become venue of big political conferences. Let us recall the momentous talks which Sapru, Jayakar and the late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar had with the Mahatma and the Nehrus during the Irwin regime. Yeravada and Naini jails practically put into shame the Chancelleries of Europe where big international conferences are held.

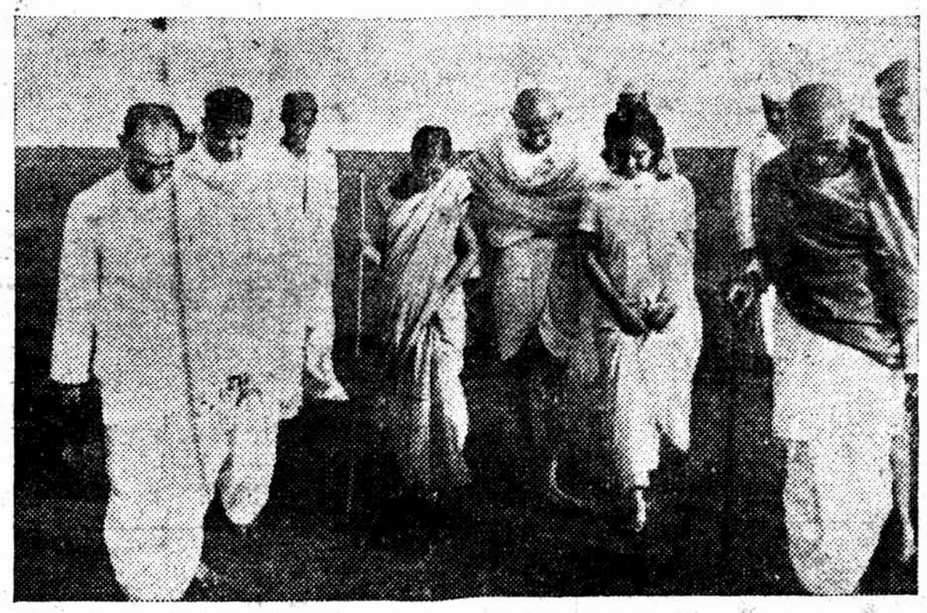
### *Bardoli Can Take It!*

Bardoli, politically and metaphorically, is Mahatmaji's own creation. Speaking at the Haripura Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai referred to the miracle of the Mahatma in giving world fame to tiny villages. He said that the Britishers charged the Congress with 'Bardolising the country', but the architect of Bardoli was the Mahatma himself, and the Imperialists were forced to incorporate Bardoli in their political dictionary. In his latest statement in the House of Commons about the menace of the flying bombs, Churchill pompously declared that London can never be conquered. But Bardoli also can 'take it.' It 'stays put', despite all the political flying bombs and torpedoes of Imperialists. It is the power-house of Indian politics and shall 'hold what is ours' in India's march to freedom.

### *Juhu Agreement*

Every time after his release from jail or fast or after a big movement in freedom's struggle, the Mahatma's frail frame fails and he is often a pilgrim in search of health. He has been forced to rest under medical advice in Juhu, Nandi Hills and Tithal before, and now at Panchgani. The Mahatma had thrice taken to Juhu as a health resort. After an operation for appendicitis in Poona Hospital, he was released and came to stay at Juhu in 1924. Rajaji acted till then as the Mahatma's Deputy. The atmosphere was thick with controversy over the Swarajist council entry. A series of non-stop conferences took place between Gandhiji, C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. There were many upsets and breakdowns, and finally a 'Gentleman's Agreement' emerged which resulted in a pincer movement for Swaraj through the Councils and mass organisation outside. The Juhu Agreement shaped the course of events for a considerable time till the Swarajists walked out of the Councils and preferred the country.

Then came the Mahatma's historic stay at Tithal, a coastal hamlet in Surat District in 1937. Elections under the New Constitution had just then taken place, and the Congress had a thumping majority. The Congress had refused to take over charge and interim ministries were functioning. It was during his stay at Tithal that the Mahatma fully developed the idea of a Gentleman's Agreement between the Congress and the Government, provided the latter assured to function as constitutional heads, laying aside their special powers and giving free play to Congress ministries. Subsequently, Congress ministries came to power and functioned till they were called off. Thus Tithal dictated the Congress policy till the resignation of ministries. Now that the Mahatma is at Panchgani and the beautiful hill station on the Western Ghats promises to be the venue of political parleys between the Mahatma and other leaders, the question is naturally asked whether Panchgani will give a new lead to the freedom movement.



Gandhiji, strolling on the vast flat plateau, along with Pyarelal, Devdas Gandhi and Rajaji (extreme right).

### *Puranic Origin Of Panchgani*

Panchgani, where Mahatma Gandhi is resting, is off the rail track and is on the motor road between Poona and Mahableshwar. Situated in the heart of the ranges of Sahayadri, it is a beauty spot where the 'Red' earth mingles with the green of the foliage and multi-coloured vegetation, and feasts the eye with 'Pancha Varna' which is picturesque Panchgani.

Many stories are current about the Puranic or historic origin of this 'Punya Bhoomi' which is Panchgani. People say that Panchgani originally might have meant the union of five villages. This is too prosaic an explanation for this historic region which figured prominently from the days of Ramayana to the Halcyon days of Maharashtra history. In Ramayana days, Panchgani situated near Panchvati in Dandakaranya might have heard echoes of the Rama Lakshmana-Surpanaka battle in which the latter was humiliated on the banks of Godavari in Nasik.

According to one school of thought, Panchgani seems to have been derived from Panchagani' or "Panch-Agni" which means Five Fires. Two explanations are offered in this connection. Geologically, Bombay Deccan is volcanic, and the table lands one sees shooting up everywhere among the Western Ghats are really "Extinct craters." As there are five table lands or extinct craters in the neighbourhood of Panchgani, the name seems to be a possible derivation. There appears to be another explanation also, that Dhaumya Rishi might have practised penance and austerities in the dense forests of the hilltops. His "Panchagani Sadhana" might have given the name to this place.

### *Shivaji's Headquarters*

After this Puranic background, Panchgani has played a famous role in Maharashtra history. Situated between Mahableshwar where the Krishna takes its source and Triambakeshwar where the Godavari rises, this historic valley on which is enshrined Panchgani is celebrated by the Maharashtra poets in many lyrics and ballads. On one side stands the Pratapgarh Fort, the historic citadel of the rise of the Maratha power.

This fort formed the headquarters of Shivaji. The story goes that it was in this fort that Goddess Bhavani gave 'darsan to Shivaji and presented him with the famous sword 'Bhavani Talwar' which helped him to march from victory to victory, finally founding the Maharashtra Empire. Here it was that the famous encounter between him and Afzal Khan took place in which Shivaji is reported to have killed him with 'Wagnak' or Tiger Claw. The story says that Afzal Khan nick-named Shivaji as the 'mountain rat' and wanted to catch him in his own hole.

On the other side stands Sajjangarh, the fort of Mahatma Ramdas, the national saint of Maharashtra and the guru of Shivaji. Both the Guru and the Chela often met here and had prolonged discussions on high philosophy and high politics. Ramdas was a great ascetic who became a Sanyasi from 'Brahmacharya', without becoming 'Grahastha.' Both Ramdas and Shivaji worked for 'Swarajya' from the ethical and political angles.

Nearby is Fort Sinhgad or Lionfort. Tanaji, the ablest general of Shivaji, who captured it from the Moghuls, died in the battlefield. Shivaji who felt for the death of his general in the battle for Lion Fort is reported to have exclaimed "I got the fort but lost the lion," meaning thereby his general. Raygad, the capital fort of Shivaji where he was annointed, is also in the vicinity.

Panchgani with houses far apart, located in ups and downs, and a beautiful table land fit for sports and outdoor games, resembles more a European hill station. Mahatmaji lives in 'Dilkush' which has the appearance of a modern cottage with white walls. Dilkush belongs to Lady Baig and is rented by Nanjee Kalidas, a millionaire who rose from poverty and possesses many square miles of sugarcane and other estates in East Africa. The house has two big rooms and six small rooms. There is a big verandah overlooking a fine valley where Mahatmaji usually rests when it does not rain. To stand alone and look at the valley is Mahatma's hobby. In Dilkush stay Miss Sushila Nayar, Mrs. Mahadev Desai and her son, Kanu Gandhi, Miss Abha, the Bengali girl, and Mama, the brother of Kasturba Gandhi who all keep vigil on the Mahatma. Rajaji had a room of his own in 'Dilkush.'

### *Destiny Of Panchgani*

Though Mahatmaji is staying at Panchgani under doctors' orders, there seems to be more than mere medical dispensation that took him to this land of Silver Oaks. Critics have termed the 'August 1942 happenings' as the Dunkirk of the Indian freedom movement. Will Panchgani of the sacred memory of Ramdas and Shivaji give Mahatmaji a 'secret weapon' which will break the deadlock, achieve jail delivery and speed up the march for Swaraj? The two offers he made from Panchgani, one to the British Government and another to Mr. Jinnah, have puzzled his friends and mystified his enemies. Despite charges of 'surrender' and 'scuttling' from critics, Mahatmaji is a veritable Silver Oak. He may bend, but will never break!

# Tilak On Unity

By R. B. TILAK, (son of the late Lokmanya)

**Oft remember, Oft remember,**
**Bal Gangadhar Tilak bright**
**Who taught Indians boldly to say**
**'Home-Rule is my birth-right.'**

**He bridged, the wide gulf at Lucknow**
**'Twixt-Hindus and Moslims neat**
**And blending Christians made how—**
**Allies to-gether hard to beat.**
**A praise-worthy amalgamation**
**That united India into a Nation.**

**He bade, with a clear clarion call,**
**An Unswerving Loyalty—**
**To 'Indian National Congress'**
**And a Faith huge in Democracy.**
**He, a 'Congress-Democrat'**
**Ind (Hind) close to Freedom brought.**

**I wonder, and oft wonder,**
**How he, a diamond of Kohinoor kind**
**Forgotten and his Tenets of Unity**
**Gone so soon to wind?**

# Delirium Tremens!

## By IKONOBLAST in "Glasgow Forward"

Once more we are indebted to that profound thinker, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (absentee M.P. for Ross and Cromarty) and High Commissioner for Canada (£.5000 a year and a free house).

Londoners, in their shelters during air raids recently read in their papers and were cheered up by a speech by Mr. MacDonald in New York in which he had talked about the "inestimable blessing of being bombed," and how it had "enriched the British character."

Mr. MacDonald has now made another oration at Philadelphia which has been reported by the "Daily Telegraph" (30-3-44). In this speech he said:

"The whole world is suffering from a fierce attack of delirium tremens. Several major surgical operations, followed by a long course of treatment, will be necessary for the patient."

Undoubtedly that is the sort of speech that should make us reflect, soberly about the war and the future. For, although bombing may be "an inestimable blessing" and good for the character, that can hardly be said to be true of delirium tremens.

Note what Mr. MacDonald asserts. It is not just our enemies, the Japs and the Germans, who are suffering from delirium tremens, but "the whole world."

Is this not a rather sweeping statement? Does Mr. MacDonald mean to allege that Great Britain, under the leadership of Mr. Winston Churchill, is suffering from delirium tremens? I repudiate the allegation.

When Mr. Malcolm MacDonald returns home to address his constituents in Ross and Cromarty I am prepared to debate the subject with him, the proceeds to be divided between the National Labour Party of which Mr. MacDonald is the leader (if it exists then) and the local Rechabites.

I contend that we are not suffering from delirium tremens, but as a nation are sober, cool, calm and collected, and are not suffering from hysteria or delusions of any kind.

You can prove that by sending the news and headlines in the papers, especially the Sunday papers and especially those owned by Lord Beaverbrook.

Is there any more soberminded person in Britain than Lord Beaverbrook? I submit this could be taken as a reflection on both the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express", that do so much to mould public opinion.

Lord Beaverbrook should challenge Mr. MacDonald's statement and ask Mr. Churchill to bring him home immediately.

Note, it is not only delirium tremens we are suffering from, but "a fierce attack." Really! Can we allow this to go out to all America without a protest?

What could Mr. MacDonald have been thinking about? Was it intended to be an attack on the British beer and whisky trade?

If so he should be told by the leader of the Conservative Party

that the gentlemen on whom it relies for providing its funds at the General Election should not be publicly insulted.

How could British beer and whisky companies prosper as they are doing in war time if the public became scared of delirium tremens and stopped drinking intoxicating liquor?

How would Sir John Anderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be able to balance his budget if everybody stopped drinking beer?

This temperance propaganda on the part of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is quite out of keeping with the policy of His Majesty's Government, which is to encourage beer drinking in the interests of the war effort.

Beer is good for us, as the brewery chairman said in announcing record sales, big profits and a 20 per cent. dividend.

But perhaps Mr. MacDonald was only speaking metaphorically.

Did he mean we were suffering from war fever?

That again is ridiculous.

I have repeatedly pointed out that we are fighting for Christianity and we could not do this if we or our leaders were suffering from delirium tremens of any kind.

Then what does Mr. MacDonald mean by asserting that the cure for delirium tremens is a series of "major surgical operations"?

Surely this is not the way to cure delirium tremens.

Does Mr. MacDonald mean that the cure is to cut out the patient's throat or his stomach?

No. The cure for delirium tremens is to stop drinking, and again I ask if everybody were advised to do this, what would become of the war effort and the Conservative Party's propaganda funds?

Did Mr. MacDonald mean that Hitler was suffering from delirium tremens? We are quite prepared to believe that as we are prepared to believe anything about Hitler, but if that was what Mr. MacDonald meant he should have said so and declared that Hitler had been drunk every night since Munich.

He could then have argued that we were in the war because the Germans were drunk with power,

and that we were determined to make them all sign the pledge and become teetotallers. The war could then be proved to be a war against strong drink, and we could have produced statistics to prove that we were the most sober nation in the world and that the Germans and the Japs were a lot of drunkards.

Even then the beer and whisky interests might object on principle and say that if we were to make everybody teetotal at the Peace Treaty it would ruin Britain's greatest industry.

Yes. Certainly Mr. Churchill should ask Mr. MacDonald what he meant by such a statement. Perhaps he thinks that America is still in favour of Prohibition.

If Mr. Churchill refuses to do anything, the publicans of Ross and Cromarty should send their M.P. a cable stating they regarded his speech as a personal insult.


**Many a brave soldier owes his life to India's Nurses.**

*Some are simple cases, and within a few days they are able to return to their units. But some, seriously wounded, hover for days between life and death, and then it is the unremitting patience and sure skill of A.N.S. nurses which contribute so greatly towards their recovery. This is fine work, worthy of any woman. As the tempo of war develops, so the need for nurses increases. Now is the time to volunteer for this great task.*

*Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognized nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment: increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.*

SERVE INDIA WITH THE

a·n·s

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

AAA 993.



You'll have BETTER TIMES with IMPERIAL CROWN WHISKY

It's Naturally Mild

Sold everywhere

Produced & bottled by KHAIRPUR FOREIGN LIQUOR DISTILLERY. KHAIRPUR MIRS.



Miraculous Cure For PILES

NO KNIFE
NO OPERATION
ONE APPLICATION OF

PILICON

PILE OINTMENT

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Rs. 2|8 per tube with applicator

Mfd. By W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. LEEDS—ENGLAND

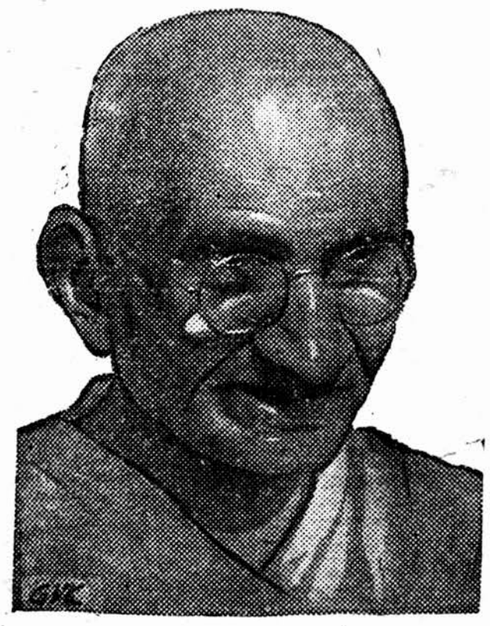
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS

NOTE: In case of constipation, use Castophene Chocolate Laxative.

Agents: CASTOPHENE Mfg. Co. Karachi

# JINNAH'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA

## Announces Decision To Meet Gandhiji



BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Associated Press understands that there are definite prospects of a Gandhi-Jinnah meeting in the near future. According to reports current here the meeting will take place in Bombay in the second week of August.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi sent a communication to Mr. Jinnah in Srinagar suggesting personal discussion to explore the possibility of a settlement between the Muslim League and the Congress. Mr. Jinnah is stated to have expressed his willingness "to receive" the Mahatma in Bombay.—A. P.

## EAGER FOR SETTLEMENT

LAHORE, July 29.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League commenced at Mamdot Villa at 11 a.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided and those present were Sir Nazimuddin, and Mr. Ishpani (Bengal), Sir Sirdar Aurangzebkhan and Mr. Abdurab Nissar (Frontier), Mr. G. M. Syed and Khan Bahadur M. A. Khurro (Sind), Nawab Mohd Ismail Choudhri Khaliquzaman, Raja of Mahumdabad (U.P.), Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar), Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry (Assam), Nawab Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, Mian Bashir Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Karamatjai (Punjab), Mr. Abdul Raoof (C.P.), Qazi Mohd Isa (Baluchistan), Haji Abdus Sattar Essak Sait (Madras) Mr. Chundrigar (Bombay), and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. —A. P.

JINNAH TO MAKE STATEMENT

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's formula for communal settlement is understood to have been discussed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League for two and half hours. The committee adjourned for luncn at 1-30 p m and is reassembling at 3 p.m.

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah will make a statement before the Council of the All-India Muslim League tomorrow defining the League's attitude towards Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula.

The Committee held a second sitting in the afternoon lasting over two hours. After the disposal of some routine business, the Committee is reported to have devoted another hour to the discussion of the C. R. Formula.

It is understood that during the first sitting Mr. Jinnah reviewed the latest developments in the political situation in the country with particular reference to the publication of the 'C.R.' Formula.

He explained at length the details connected with his correspondence with Mr. Rajagopalachari and sought the individual opinion of the members of the Committee.

At the second meeting Mr. Jinnah is reported to have sprung a surprise on the Committee by revealing that he had received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi proposing a meeting with him and that he had agreed to the Mahatma's Proposal.

It is learnt that the meeting endorsed the action taken by Mr. Jinnah.

The Working Committee is meeting again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday when the recent developments in the Punjab are expected to be considered.

After the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind, had a long interview with the League President and acquainted him with the situation in Sind.—A. P.

It is gathered from talks in League circles that several amendments to the C.R. formula were suggested by the members at the meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee to-day.

*While no authoritative indication is available regarding these amendments, it is suggested that these mainly relate to the restriction of the plebiscite to Muslims, the demarcation of boundaries of the proposed Pakistan State and Muslim representation in the Interim National Government.*

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Premier of the Frontier Province, is reported to have expressed himself in favour of the Cripps' offer with certain modifications to be mutually agreed upon.—A.P.

## JINNAH EAGER FOR SETTLEMENT

RAWALPINDI, July 28.

"No man living in this world desires more than I do a settlement not only between the Hindus and Muslims, but also between the Sikhs, the Scheduled Castes and other Communities living in this vast country," said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of a 40-minute speech in English at a public meeting held here in the Municipal gardens.

A large number of Hindus and Sikhs were present.—A P.

## BRITISH WOMEN SUPPORT MAHATMA'S MOVE

MANCHESTER, July 29.

Dorothy Vipont Brown, Chairman of the Manchester Council of the Women's International League, writing to the 'Manchester Guardian' today says:—

"In view of Mr. Gandhi's recent proposals, the Council is anxious that the British Government should review its Indian policy and explore the possibilities of an early settlement with Indian leaders.

Failure to take advantage of this new opportunity for conciliation may well prove fatal to any future relationship between the two countries."—Reuter.

### Andhra Legislators To Consider Gandhiji's Proposals

BEZWADA, July 29.

A meeting of the Andhra legislators of the Congress Party and other leading Congressmen of the Andhra Districts will be held at Guntur on August 3 at the residence of Mr. A. Konda Venkatappiah, it is understood, to consider Mahatma Gandhi's compromise proposals to Mr. Jinnah and the British Government. It is learnt that invitations to attend the meeting are being sent to all prominent Andhra Congress leaders by Messrs. A. Kaleswararao, B. Gopala Reddi and V. V. Punnarao.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE GANDHIJI-RAJAJI MOVE.

A number of Bengal Congress leaders and workers, including some members of the All-India Congress Committee, have recently met and discussed the formula on communal settlement proposed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. It is learnt that the opinion was expressed by those present at these discussions that the formula was not acceptable as it meant the vivisection of India and the partition of Bengal. Further, the formula, in their opinion, was also contrary to the resolution adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad which, as far as the Congress was concerned was the last word on the matter. It is understood that a representation will be sent to Gandhiji expressing these views.

CALCUTTA LAWYERS SUPPORT RAJAJI.

CALCUTTA, July 29: Fifty-one members of the High Court Barristers' Association Calcutta, have extended their wholehearted support to the proposals of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for communal settlement in a statement to the press to-day.—A. P.

BELGAUM CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT GANDHIJI.

BELGAUM, July 29: It is understood that prominent Congressmen here including Messrs. A. B. Latthe, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi, K. S. Patil, B. B. Potdar and S. N. Angadi have written to Mahatma Gandhi giving their support to him in his attempts to solve the present deadlock and to bring about communal unity.—A. P.

MANAGED COMMONS DEBATE

MADRAS, July 29.—"My distinct impression is that the House of Commons debate is a managed one. I am judging only from the present reports. It is deeply disappointing to all honest men." was the cryptic remark of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar when approached by the Associated Press this morning for comment on the debate. —A. P.

### *Sapru To Meet Mahatma*

WARDHA, July 29.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will arrive here on August 5, to meet Mahatma Gandhi who is reaching here on August 3.—A. P.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, July 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous Closing | ..... | 21.21 |
| Today's Opening | ..... | 21.21 |
| Difference | | Nil |
| Today's Closing | ..... | 21.24 |
| Difference | ..... | +03 |

## TURKEY'S DECISION

LONDON, July 29.

It is understood that Turkey is expected shortly to take action which will bring her into alignment with the United Nations

According to reports current in diplomatic quarters in London no definite announcement is expected immediately, although it is not likely to be delayed much longer.

### Papen For Ankara

The German News Agency reported to-day that Ambassador von Papen has left for Ankara to consult with the Turkish Prime-Minister Sarajoglu and there is evidence he is making desperate efforts to preserve the present situation. But it has been clear for some time that even Von Papen has been unable to convince the Turks that the Wehrmacht can stage a come back.—Reuter.

### Sort I Rice Reduced

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states that from Sunday, July 30, Sort I rice will be obtainable by ration card holders and permit holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, upto a maximum of 1/2 of their rice ration or 1/4 of their total ration. Necessity amendments to the Rationing Regulations have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated 29th July, 1944.

The Government has been reluctantly compelled to impose this restriction but efforts are being made to obtain further supplies in order to make Sort I rice available as before.

## LATE NEWS

SOUTHERN ENGLAND, July 29: Cricketers to-day flung themselves flat on their faces when a lowflying robot plane cut out overhead during a match somewhere in southern England. The batsmen, umpires and fielders lay down as one man, while the watching crowds took what cover they could. One onlooker described it as "an amazing sight". The bomb burst a little distance away and the match was resumed.

Anti-aircraft barrage rolled out like a thunder storm when more flying bombs were sent across the Channel this afternoon. Several were quickly destroyed. The Germans sent a large number of robots over one area and the ground defences were repeatedly in action.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, July 29: More than four million troops and 63 million ship tons of supplies were sent overseas from the United States between December 1941 and June 1944, the United States war office announced to-day.—Reuter.

BERLIN, July 29.—To-day's German 'communique' reported that in western Normandy the major Allied attack increased in extent yesterday. "East of Saint Lo, strong local attacks were repulsed except for slight breaches. South of the town enemy spearheads were smashed in a counter-attack. To the west the enemy, after bitter fighting, pushed on further to the south-west after bringing up fresh forces. On the western wing of the bridgehead our divisions engaged against the hard pressing enemy, withdrew in the area on both sides of Coutances."—Reuter.

SMUTS TALKS IN DURBAN

DURBAN, July 29.—The Indian problem was thoroughly discussed when Gen. Smuts began a series of important talks on the subject by meeting representatives of the Labour and Dominion parties here to-day. As the discussions were merely an exchange of views, no decisions were taken and no statements were issued.

Afterwards there was caucus meeting of the Natal Members of Parliament and Provincial Councillors of the United Party.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Clarkson, was present at all the discussions.

On Monday Gen. Smuts will meet representatives of the Durban City Council and the Natal Indian Congress.—Reuter.

## FOOD CONFERENCE BROKEN UP IN FARIDPUR

### Fazlul Huq Makes Sensational Charges Against Leaguers And Police

CALCUTTA, July 29.

*Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Bengal-Krishak Proja Party, and a number of others were injured in incidents that occurred at Faridpur yesterday, leading to the abandonment of the Faridpur District Food Conference, according to a statement issued by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier and Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, who was to have presided over the Conference.*

Mr. Fazlul Huq states that some youngmen "belonging to rowdy elements of the Faridpur District Muslim League" managed to frustrate the Conference by organising disturbances at the place of meeting when it was about to commence. Brickbats were thrown indiscriminately "by Muslim Leaguers" and a general melee ensued in which blows were exchanged, causing injuries to members of both parties. Several Krishak Proja people were hit by brickbats, causing bleeding wounds. One old man became unconscious as a result of the injury he received.

Mr. Fazlul Huq expresses the firm conviction that the police present were quite sufficient to control the situation if they had intended to do so. He adds: "The police never took any active steps.

*but what is far more serious, is the astounding fact reported to me by gentlemen of unquestioned veracity that the police not only snatched away sticks from our volunteers, but actually armed the Muslim League rowdies with the sticks they had snatched"*

Orders were promulgated by the Senior Deputy Magistrate under Section 144, Cr.P.C forbidding the holding of the meeting as the situation had gone out of control concludes Mr. Fazlul Huq—A.P

********************

### Dinshaw Wacha Centenary Celebration Committee

"Dinshaw Wacha Centenary Celebration Committee is celebrating the birthday centenary of the Late Sir Dinshaw on Wednesday August 2, when at 10 a.m. the Mayor of Bombay will garland the Statue on behalf of the City. In the evening at 6-30 p.m. a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Hall. Chaupatty. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A., will preside and eminent citizens will address the meeting."

# German Army Facing Another Black Day

## A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

July 28.

**"Falling like ninepins", we used to say. Now we have an even more expressive phrase: "Falling like German bastions on the Russian front"!**

**How many of them have tumbled down during the last week? Ostrov, Kholm, Pskov, Lublin, Narva, Bialystok, Stanislawow, Dvinsk, Rezekne, Lwow, Schanlen. . .**

The list will have doubtless lengthened by the time these lines are in print. The Red Army has already stormed into Brest Litovsk, the great fortress on the river Bug and it will have fallen —like a German bastion on the Russian Front! Within the twenty-four hours of last Thursday alone Marshal Stalin issued five Orders of the Day announcing one victory after another. The guns celebrating those successes have virtually turned Moscow into a battlefield by their non-stop salvos!

The entire Eastern Front from the Baltic to the Carpathians has leapt up to life. The Russians have already crossed the 1941 border, which approximates to the Curzon Line. In the extreme north, General Lindemann's two Armies are threatened with complete isolation, if not annihilation, as the Red Army drives to the sea in a series of parallel thrusts from its newly captured springboards like Pskov and Dvinsk.

The land corridor between Riga and the advance troops is already less than 70 miles. Lower down, Kovno (Kaunus) is simultaneously being attacked from the east and north-east and considering that it is only 75 miles from Tilsit, its fall will further seal the doom of the German forces in the Baltic. Their only way of escape is by the sea—which is pretty impracticable.

### *Cameramen Ready!*

The capture of Vilna, Lida and Grodno some days ago had already opened the valley of the Niemen, the guardian river of East Prussia, for the advance of the Red Army into Reich territory. But, significantly, the Russian High Command resisted the temptation of such a spectacular drive before it had unhinged the entire German line of defence. The fall of Bialystok has been the signal for resuming the attack on East Prussia and forward tank and infantry detachments have reached points within 28 miles of the German border. Soviet cameramen are holding themselves in readiness to film the historic crossing into the Reich territory!

While the spotlight of war is thus focused on East Prussia the main strategic objective of the Red Army seems to be Warsaw. Marshal Rokossovsky's cavalry and tanks are fanning along the west bank of the river Vistula, while his guns are actually roaring across the river. Demblin and Pulawy are reported to have been captured and the first Soviet units may thus already be over the river under the curtain of the Red artillery. The nearest point to the Polish capital which the Red Army has reached is 45 miles from its outskirts, which is two days' march once the bridgehead over the Vistula is secured.

While Rokossovsky is thus making a determined bid to expel the Germans from Poland, Marshal Koniev is also poised for a drive into Czechoslovakia. Lvov and Stanislavov are extremely valuable prizes and their occupation has opened a door into Central Europe. Only the fortress of Przemysl stands between Koniev and Czechoslovakia and its fall cannot be long postponed now that Lvov has fallen.

### *Russian Race*

The first week of August may thus well see the victorious Red Army simultaneously sweeping into East Prussia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It is a veritable race between Russian Generals—Koniev, Rokossovsky, Eremenko, Chernyakhovsky—to smash their way into enemy territory and it remains to be seen who marches the farthest. It is typical of Soviet strategy that at a critical moment the Red Army has exerted pressure all along the front and left no chance to the Wehrmacht to stabilise any one sector by concentrating its reserves there. Only the Balkan front is quiet—ironically enough, because it was there that the Red Army had first crossed into non-Russian territory under General Zhukov! of course it also may flare up at any moment.

The summer offensive of the Red Army has lasted exactly five weeks. There is no parallel in history for the number of victories it has won during this period. The "Pravda" estimates the German losses since the beginning of the Soviet offensive at a good quarter of the German forces massed on the Soviet front. The Moscow Radio gave more detailed figures of the casualties in the first month of fighting—23rd June to 23rd July, 1944.

Over 381,000 Germans were killed and 158,480 prisoners were taken. Among those is a record bag of 26 Generals which is a revealing indication of the appalling plight of the German army. 631 aircraft, 2,735 tanks and self-propelled guns and 87,002 guns of various calibres were destroyed. This suggests that what the Wehrmacht has suffered is not a mere defeat, or a series of defeats, but a virtual debacle!

One wonders whether history is going to repeat itself. August 10, 1918 is known as the black day in the annals of the German army for it became evident that day to its High Command that it had lost the war. Will a similar disillusionment dawn upon the mind of its successor on August 10, 1944? And even if it dawns, will it have the courage to confess it?

### *Reich Trustee Speaks!*

It seems hardly likely for Hitler and henchmen have not merely stamped out the revolt in the army ranks but taken a fresh vow of complete victory! Ultimately they may be compelled to own defeat but till then they are determined not to admit defeatism in their own ranks. The motto is —death or victory—and it will not be their own death either until at the very end. The appointment of Himmler, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, has been followed by the elevation of Dr. Goebbels to the specially created post of Reich Trustee for Total Mobilisation for War.

The Nazi propaganda Chief heralded his new job by a stirring broadcast in the typical Goebbelsian manner. He gave details of the (alleged) attempt on Hitler's life and showed how "Providence had stretched out its hands to protect the Fuehrer and had enabled him to continue his work .....As far as the Fuehrer is concerned he is in God's hands. Everyone else present at the conference was blown out of windows and had their uniforms torn to shreds. There was only one spot in the room which remained untouched and that was the very spot where the Fuehrer stood!" It is reliably reported, however, that Hitler, too, lost his pants in the explosion!

The trump card of the new Reich Trustee was—more secret weapons! "The developments now in progress are beyond their experimental stage. We have already partly entered upon the process of manufacture. I recently have seen German weapons which made my heart beat faster and even for a moment made it stop beating." It is perfectly possible, of course, for the Germans to use some devilish contraption in the last desperate bid to save themselves from Nemesis. Poison gas, for example, has not so far been used in the present war—except by the Japs—and the Nazis are known to have huge stocks of it ready for use. Even as the war enters its final phase, it may therefore also pass into its most deadly phase. It is darkest before dawn.

### *Red Pincer—On Allies!*

As a pendent to their military offensive, the Soviets have sprung up a political pincers—unfortunately upon their own Allies! I am of course referring to its recognition of the Polish Committee of National Liberation as the 'de facto' Government of Poland. One may not have the least sympathy with the emigre Polish Government established in London. Yet, one cannot but deplore the latest development.

The issue is not between one set of Poles and another, but between Russia and her Allies. It threatens the unity in the Allied camp just on the eve of victory. Russia may have a perfectly valid excuse for the step it has taken but it cannot be denied that it has been taken in a unilateral and even an arbitrary manner. Its air of finality gives it an ominous aspect.

Fortunately the Polish Prime Minister and two of his colleagues have flown to Moscow to discuss the new situation with Stalin and further comments may well be deferred until the outcome of this meeting is known.

**The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.**

**All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.**

**Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.**

50 YEARS OF WORK AND SERVICE

WE COMMEMORATE TO-DAY the twelfth anniversary of the tragic death of the great leader and founder of the Bata Organisation—Thomas Bata and also 50 years of existence of the house of Bata.

THOMAS BATA IS DEAD, but his ideals and his work live on and grow on the sound foundations laid down by him, carried on by thousands and thousands of his pupils and followers throughout the world

WE, THE 15,000 BATAMEN in India are to-day lending our wholehearted support to the winning of the war. When the final shot has been fired and peace restored, Bata quality and skill will again be at your service to meet your civilian needs.

ISSUED BY Bata SHOE CO. LTD. BATANAGAR



GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure.

**WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA**

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8 for 15 days.

**Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM,** No. 23, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

# CAPITALISM CRUMBLING

## India Is On Threshold Of Revolutionary Changes

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President-Elect of the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference arrived this morning by the Gujarat Mail. He was received at the station by the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Amdumian and workers of the Conference. Representatives of the various organisations were also present to welcome him. He was profusely garlanded by the representatives of various institutions including the Gumasta Mandal and Kathiawar Raysthan Mandal.

After the reception Mr. Brelvi was taken to Prof. Divetia's bungalow where he is to stay for three days. A crowded programme has been fixed for him including lectures to students of the Commerce and Law Colleges, a talk with Jyoti Sangh Workers and a reception by local journalists.

The open session of the Tenants' Conference begins at 9 p.m. to-night In the afternoon Mr. Brelvi is going to visit the workers' chawls to acquaint himself with the condition in which the mill workers have to live.

In an address to the students of the H. I. Commerce College, Mr. S. A. Brelvi declared: "Mahatma Gandhi is a lover of peace. After his release he has placed the country in the position that was before 1942. On the pretext of communal discord. Government refuse to transfer political power to the people and therefore Gandhiji has approved Rajaji's scheme. Rajaji's scheme is able to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. We are passing through a revolutionary period. At the end of this war, the present condition is not going to stay. Revolutionary changes were going to take place in India also and you have to give your contribution to them. I have a hope that India is going to be free within a very short time because at the end of the war, India has to make a greater contribution than any other country of the world to the solution of human problems.

After achieving political freedom we shall have to make revolutionary changes in the economic field also Capitalism is crumbling to-day and in the future. reconstruction of world capitalism will be further reduced. The Russian revolution had taken place on the basis of violence but we have a great leader under whose leadership, we have to exert moral pressure for changes in our country and in our lives.

There is no point in detaining the members of the Working Committee. Government's refusal to release them shows that Government don't like to part with power.

## *KASTURBA MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTION DRIVE*

### *Bombay Committee Urges City To Complete 20 Lakhs*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city-wide drive to raise 20 lakhs of rupees for the Kasturba Memorial Fund will be undertaken in Bombay and the suburbs during the next few weeks. Men and women volunteers and students will go round the city for collections during the Kasturba week to be observed during the next week.

These measures for speeding up collection work were discussed to-day at a meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji who presided at the meeting said that the collections in the city and suburbs so far totalled about seven lakhs. A contribution of about four lakhs was expected in the near future from associations and Mandals. But this fell far short of the expectations from a city which always gave the lead in supporting public causes. Mr. A. V. Thakkar had fixed 20 lakhs as the quota from the city and the suburbs. It was necessary to speed up the collections and fulfil this expectation of Mr. Thakkar. Mr. Pranlal hoped that each citizen would contribute his mite during the Kasturba week.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that there was no need for speeches. The city which was known for its liberal mindedness in helping deserving causes, had not come up to expectations. It was necessary to forge ahead with collection work during the Kasturba week.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel said that she had not the least doubt that the people of Bombay would lend wholehearted cooperation to the Fund. Women citizens to-day were doing their bit in encouraging men to loosen purse strings for deserving causes. She suggested that the services of students should be requisitioned for collection work, with the permission of school authorities. Cinema theatres should be requested to organise special shows.

Mr. Wandrekar, member of the Bombay Assembly urged house-to-house collections instead of calling upon Associations and Mandals to contribute.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji appealed to office-goers to contribute liberally during the next week when it was proposed to send women volunteers round the public offices.

Mr. R. A. Khedgekar suggested meetings to be convened in labour areas to enlighten the workers on the aims of the Fund and seek their cooperation.

Referring to a suggestion that millowners should be asked to make contributions on the basis of a stipulated amount for every spindle owned by a millowner, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji said that a section of the millowners of the city had promised a contribution equivalent to their 3 years' subscription to the Millowners' Association. This would come to about 2 lakhs of rupees.

# CITY AND SUBURBS

### *To-day*

Hindu: Shravan Shud 10, 2000.
Muslim: Shaban 9, 1363.
Parsi: Behman 30, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 8-15 p.m.
Hightide: 8-19, 19-46.
Lowtide: 1-44, 14-05.

### *To-day's Engagements*

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Reincarnation and Heredity." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain. Sunday 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the above, there will be a kirtan in Marathi by Srimathi Bannubai Dukhande, at 4-0 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at the Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga, when Mr. Sudhakaran will speak on the "Messages of Kumaran Asan."

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Mr. Vasant K. Donde will speak on Marxism in Light of Sri Aurobindo's Philosophy at Sri Aurobindo Circle Hall, Nair Hospital Compound to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ. Elocution competition Part II (debate in Marathi) will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m (S T) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane Thakurdwar, Bombay.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING.—Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station. Dasturji Bode's sermon on "Thy Will is our Peace". At 6-15 p m Philosophy Lecture on "The Magic Shrine of Mana" by Dasturji Bode.

SHIRI GURU SINGH SABHA.—Dhadi Jutha of Sardar Sohan Singh Sital will give a every interesting musical discourse on Sikh History in Panjabi martial tunes in the Bhagwan Bhavan Hall, near Gurdwara Bori Bunder today (Sunday) from 7-0 p m to 10-0 p m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "How to obtain the highest goal" in English, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m., Sankirtan will precede and follow the discourse.

HINDU INTESTATE BILL: A public meeting of the Hindus will be held at Madhavbag to-day (Sunday), under the auspices of the Varnasrama Swarajya Sangha, Bombay, when eminent speakers will address on the Hindu Intestate Succession Bill.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT: Public meeting to-day (Sunday), at Maharashtra High School Hall, DeLisle Road, at 7 p.m. Mr. B. R. Kadrekar and Mr. S. G. Bakre will speak on "The National Saving Certificates Scheme". Rao Saheb N. M. Kale will preside.

BOMBAY SARBOJANIN DURGOTSAB COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Bengalee Residents of Bombay will be held at the A. C Chatterjee Memorial Hall (Anglo-Bengali School) Morbaug, Naigam, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., when the question of celebrating the Durga Puja Festival this year (1944) will be considered.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

PATIDAR'S MEETING.—Under the auspices of Sher Bombay Patidar Samaj, Patidar Shree Samaj and Patel Club, a meeting of the Patidars will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m (N S T) at Mafatlal Baug, French Bridge, Bombay, to condole the sad demise of Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai. when all Patidars are requested to attend.

# New Version Of "Alankar"

## More Songs For Jyotsna Bhole: Greater Scope For Mangala Ranade

BY T. V. P.

Natyaniketan players have suitably revised their play "Alankar" and staged it again so as to make it more appealing to the audience. After a successful tour of the Southern Mahratta country, Natyaniketan opened their present Bombay season with this revised version of "Alankar." and its shows on last two Sundays have established that in course of time, that "Alankar" will achieve the same success as "Kulavadhu" did.

The revised version helps to establish and the character of the heroine in a more effective and decisive manner. A whole Act, which is now the first Act is devoted to explain her conduct, which was left to the imagination of the audience in the previous version. A couple of appropriate songs for Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole who plays the heroine positively add to the attraction of the play. The dialogue between her and her friend is particularly smart and was greatly appreciated by the audience last Sunday.

The play in effect, exposes the plight of the married Hindu woman over whom, under the present order. the husband has sovereign power The "Mangalsootra" worn by every married Hindu woman is the symbol of this slavery when the husband happens to be the wrong sort and an ornament when he is the right sort. By implication, therefore, the play is a plea for divorce facilities in deserving cases.

## "Ramshastri" Leads Kindly Light To Everybody

"The diplomatic relations then in the Court of Peshwas in 1,773 raised Ramshastri high in the sky, so much so, that he is adorned and revered even this day. Likewise the diplomatic relations of 1944 to-day, once again, call upon the Land of Rishis to lead the disgruntled world. The similarity of circumstances and its treatment is the same. Let the message of Truth and Toleration which will ultimately mean the disowning of diplomatic relations altogether, go hand in hand and ear to ear in every nook and corner from the Screen Platform of Central Talkies, which alone shall bring back the desired peace and goodwill amongst ourselves That is the only solution of the problem for which we are all responsible and facing the consequences The diplomats who are the 'rulers of to-day', are responsible for major things affecting the peace and good will of the peoples everywhere. To avoid the consequences is of no avail and the so-called appeasement of God by either means, including the animal sacrifice and the Maha Yagnas held recently, is without reason. therefore, silly and foolish. The easiest and the safest course open to everyone including the diplomats is, to follow the great principle of truth and toleration which is the only age-long and the most correct philosophy of our life." Thus writes Mr. B. Nigam, the Hony. Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, while commending Prabhat's "Ramshastri" to the general public which will certainly lead kindly light to everybody. Also that the Prabhat's proud picture is an object-lesson to fellow-producers and that the screen platform of Central Talkies will inspire and lead the disgruntled world.

ACHARYA ART PRODUCTIONS

Acharya Art Productions' "Age Kadam" is the next change at Taj. starring Motilal and Anjali Devi. Mr. Acharya has finished 'Paristan' starring Pahari Sanyal and Anjali Devi and is now working on 'Shatranj' his next picture.

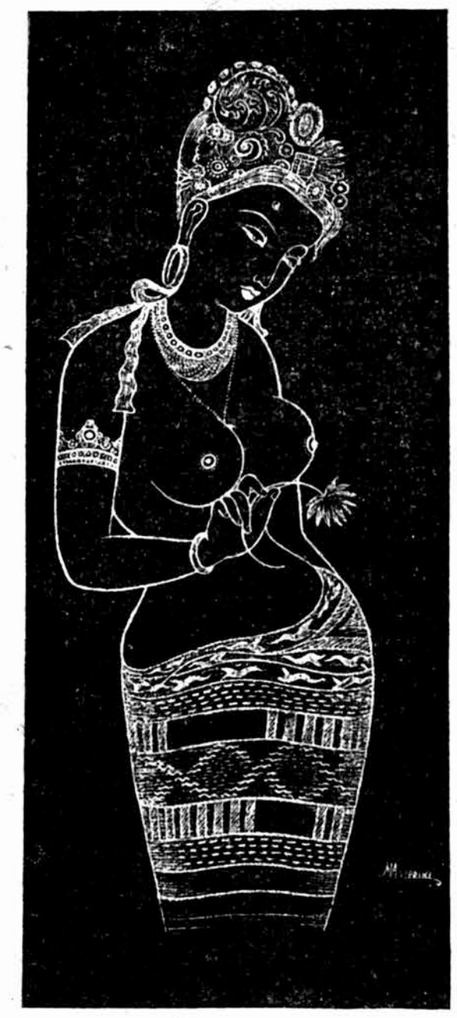
Mr. Manzoor Siddiki, the young artist from Aurangabad, whose paintings of Ajanta Caves are on exhibition in the Photographic Society's Hall (opp. New Book Company). The exhibition was opened by Mr. Jagannath Ahiwasi of the J. J. School of Art on Saturday.

## AJANTA PAINTINGS ON SILK

### 18 Year Old Boy Holds One-Man-Show

Ajanta has been an unending source and a perpetual inspiration to the Indian as well as the foreign artist, and a faithful reproduction of many of those famous paintings on silk is the peculiarity of a show now on in the city.

Mr. Manzor Ahmed Siddiki, the 18 year son of Mr. Nazir Mohamad, ex-Government artist and Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Ajanta caves is a self-taught painter.



Born at Aurangabad and brought up literally in the Ajanta caves as a boy. Manzoor showed special interest in his father's work and started scribbling with pen, pencil, brush and colour. Artist father encouraged the artist son and painstaking Manzoor devoted 1,000 hours of his skilled labour that goes to make his one man show to-day.

The Exhibition is held at the Photographic Society of India, Hornby Road, and will remain open every day between 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

## Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

The following matches in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel, on Sunday, July 30:—

5-30 p.m. Muslim Sports 'A' vs. St. Xavier's College 'B'.

6-30 p.m. Roval Navy vs. Young Goans

## *ALL-INDIA WEATHER*

POONA, July 29.—Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours L.M.T. on 26/7/44.

Allahabad 89 80 0.4, BOMBAY 84 77 0.6 Calcutta 89 79 0.5, Cawnpore 92 79 0, Cuttack 87 78 0, Darjeeling 67 39 4.4, Delhi 91 81 0, Dehra Dun 84 74 T, Jacobabad 99 88 0, Karachi 88 82 0, Lahore 90 77 1.7, Lucknow 92 79 0, Madras 91 78 0.1, Nagpur 90 80 1.7, Patna 91 80 T, Peshawar 91 0 0.7 Shillong 77 65 0.1, Simla 68 62 T.—A. P.

# GOVERNR SALUTES PROF. KARVE

## Appreciation Of His Work In Cause Of Women's Education

POONA, July 29.

"To the wives and mothers of a nation is assigned the care and upbringing of a nation's children at the most important stage of their life. Their influence on the rising generation, therefore, is vital and it seems to me that the only wise and logical way of attacking the gigantic educational problem in India is through Indian wives and mothers." Thus observed H.E. the Governor of Bombay. declaring open the Sir Sassoon David Building for the Hostel for Destitute children at the Hindu Widows' Home Association, Higne Budruk, Poona.

If Indian wives and mothers are themselves educated persons, continued H E. they must see the necessity of the education of their children, and their children must be brought up in an educated atmosphere. The way to an India, in which illiteracy is a thing of the past thus lies through the women of India, and if we reflect upon this fundamental aspect of the educational problem, we see the work of this Association in its proper perspective, and can realise how much the progress of education in Maharashtra in the last generation owes to the Hindu Widows' Home Association and the ideals for which it stands. We can also see what tremendous scope for development still lies ahead of it.

Paying tributes to Prof. D. K. Karve, the pioneer in the field of Women's Education, His Excellency said, "I salute him as a great social reformer, and congratulate him upon the vision and perseverance, the faith and courage, which he brought to this great endeavour."

Concluding H E. assured the Hindu Widows' Home Association that "The Association in its work can count on the fullest support from me and my Government."—A. P.

# SORENSEN DEPLORES CONTINUED DETENTION OF NEHRU

## CLEMENT DAVIES SUGGESTS POPULAR GOVT. WITH VICEROY AS ITS HEAD

LONDON, July 28.

**"Let us forget mistakes and try to see whether we cannot work together for the general benefit of India and the world", said Mr. Clement Devies continuing the debate on India in the House of Commons.**

Mr. Clement Davies (Liberal) recalled that he had listened every debate on India in the House for the last 15 years and said he did not remember during all those years such a note of unanimity as marked the speeches in to-day's debate--such single current of opinion all flowing one way.

Mr. Clement Davies said that everyone would like to see the end of the political deadlock and he proceeded to put forward his own personal suggestions in the hope that these might lead to new negotiations. the first thing was to bring India as India into the war.

**The South-East Asia Command should be extended to include India and the Indian seas. There should be an Allied Council for South-East Asia composed of representatives of the principal Governments concerned, namely, the British Government, China and the United States and India herself should provide a representative for the Council.**

Representatives of others interested like the Netherlands, Indo-China and naturally the Union of South Africa and Australia and New Zealand should be consulted. They would be appointed in name by the Governor-General but after consultation with either parties or leaders or whoever it might be.

**He suggested the Governor-General might invite the leaders of principal representative parties to submit the names of the representatives whom they desired to sit on the Council. The Governor-General would function as the constitutional head of a popular government but holding in himself special responsibility in relation to the armed forces and in respect of crown relations and by virtue of his office he would be a member of the South-East Asia Allied Council and of the All-India Defence Committee.**

### *Federal Constitution*

With regard to the relationship between India and London the Secretary of State for India would become more important in his duties than to-day. He would occupy a much more important position than that occupied by the Secretary of State for the Dominions as between the Dominions and the Home Government.

The Government of India would be no longer represented on the war Cabinet because it would be represented in the South-East Asia Command. There should be provision made for the protection of the minorities, for determining what was reserved legislation, for guarantees for the minorities and for the setting up of a national tribunal to settle any differences.

After stating that his plan was merely a suggestion Mr. Clement Davies added, "The idea I would have in mind would be something like the United States with individual provinces which would be sovereign ones, reserving to themselves full rights but transferring to the central federal authority such rights as they agree should be exercised by the federal authority.

There should then be drawn up a constitution which is to bind each one of them with complete right in any state to contract itself out. What we are anxious about is that this deadlock should end as quickly as possible.

We are anxious to seize this opportunity now presented to us after this tremendous world fight of extending to India a chance for her to settle her own affairs for the benefit of their own people.

### *Sorensen Warns*

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) said that they were confronted in India with something much more than could be settled by offering them more food.

**In the debate members of all parties seemed to stress the economic side. He would issue this warning "We must be very careful not to leave the impression that we are now to be concerned very much with India's economic problems in order to sidetrack India from her demand for political liberty."**

Mr. Sorensen emphasised that it was impossible to separate economic plans from political development and political freedom and proceeded, "for good or ill Mr. Gandhi whom many have criticised in this House and who certainly is not an infallible person nevertheless is recognised as being in India not a man above the average but one of the great souls of the Indian race.

**Even those frankly hostile to Mr. Gandhi nevertheless respect him as one of the few great men the world has thrown up in recent years.**

Even Mr. Rajagopalachari recognises the outstanding significance of Mr. Gandhi. I am glad Lord Wavell with such advice as he has had has released Mr. Gandhi not only on the ground of ill-health but I hope for other reasons as well. I hope that that release will be followed before long with the release of other Congress leaders.

Mr. Gandhi's views on non-violence did not commend themselves either to members of this House or members of the Congress whereas Pandit Nehru has always made it perfectly clear that whilst he will accept non-violence as an expedient for internal political education, as far as external affairs are concerned he is prepared to use arms in the defence of his country against the Japanese.-

Having released one who is looked upon as an arch agitator we could undertake the far smaller risk of letting the others be free as well. To release that portion of the politically conscious life of India which was now gagged and bound might perform a tremendous service to India, to ourselves and to those who wished to see the gulf that separated this country and India bridged.

We should be grateful to men like Mr. Gandhi for stirring India out of its stagnation. We must see that at one and the same time India had a great opportunity of economic advance but not at the expense of political advance.

It seemed there was now a hopeful sign. To throw Mr. Gandhi's suggestion on one side was not doing sufficient justice to the fact that Mr. Gandhi himself might have altered his position. Whether he had or not here was a sign that the deadlock that previously seemed insoluble and unbreakable was giving way.

Mr. Sorensen said that in a cable to-day referring to the House of Lords Debate on India, Mr. Gandhi had said, "I must confess that I am disappointed." Referring to his proposal Mr. Gandhi had further said "if it is not accepted as the basis for friendly discussion and if permission is not given to me to see the members of the Working Committee, who alone can speak with authority, then I must reluctantly come to the conclusion that the British Government do not want a fair solution of the deadlock."

Mr. Gandhi would have liked to have seen a warmer and more encouraging response. "Government could if it liked, to-day, when Mr. Amery replies give some positive indication that they are glad to see that Mr. Gandhi made these proposals to the Muslim League and that they hope the Muslim League will respond."

Mr. Sorensen continuing said, "We ought not to ride the high horse in this matter. The opportunity of the present time seemed to be an encouraging one. I make pleas to Government and to Mr. Amery" who is firmly in earnest in the matter.

### *Incompatibilities*

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Conservative maintained that the prevailing evil in India was political uncertainty. We had to consider whether the Cripps offer and the Cripps method alone could remain the only means by which we hoped to bring India to freedom. There prevailed in India to-day a sense of being in complete vacuum. THIS WAS NOT A DEADLOCK BUT A WHOLE SERIES OF INCOMPATIBILITIES.

Speaking of the effort towards solution of "this deep problem" Mr. Nicholson said: "If we are to succeed we must carry India with us and if we are to carry India with us there must be no doubt about our intentions. I fear there is doubt and that hope deferred has made the heart sick. Sooner or later—I do not wish to hurry Government—WE SHALL HAVE TO MAKE A RESTATEMENT OF OUR INTENTIONS

### *Jinnah Must Respond*

Mr. Harvey, Independent, described the debate as most remarkable, adding, "I have never been in any debate on India when we have had the same atmosphere and if we could only get our friends in India to realise that it would be a great thing for the future relations between India and this country, and for internal development in India itself."

**Mr. Harvey continued, "There is hope in the fact that Mr. Gandhi has come forward with concrete suggestions to meet the claims of the Moslem League. I hope we may have some response from Mr. Jinnah and the Working Committee of the Moslem League which is meeting, tomorrow.**

Mr. Jinnah is a remarkable man and I hope he may feel that the eyes of many are on him at this moment and that the people in England are looking to him to make great steps from his point of view to meet the needs of his country.

**He will do a great service not only to Moslems but to India and the whole future civilisation if he can help to bring about some measure of understanding."**

Mr. Harvey said they wanted to see every step for co-operation encouraged both on this side and in India.

On the release of the Congress leaders he added his appeal remarking **"It is surely tragic thing that a man like Pandit Nehru, with his extraordinary ability, with his deep interest in the welfare of China and Russia, as well as the welfare of India, should be eating his heart out, unable to take part in constructive work for the good of his country, the good of the United Nations and the good of the whole world.**

We may say it is his fault that he does not come out but I do hope that the way will made open for him."

Appealing for a fresh start, Mr. Harvey said, "Let us cease quarrelling over what has happened in the past and look forward together to the future in which England may cooperate in fellowship with India, for the good of the whole world."

### *Wardlaw Milne Surprised*

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, Conservative said, "quite frankly I am considerably disturbed and somewhat surprised at the tone of the debate, to-day. I am the last person who wishes to indicate we are not more than anxious to co-operate with everybody in India. I have heard that sentence 'the necessity for co-operation' at least 20 times, to-day.

We must deal with these matters in a practical way. It is no use continually getting up here and saying 'let us co-operate' (hear, hear). Surely to goodness the whole world knows we are more than anxious to co-operate with India. Co-operation had been offered.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne continued, "What we have to realise is that it is impossible for this country to do anything that will really help beyond what we have already done and that the real move must come from India. I believe it will come from India. Is there any thing we can ask Mr. Amery to do, is there any declaration we can ask him to make that has not been made by this Government on behalf of this country? We want India to have her independence if she likes. What more can we offer her?"

Mr. Montague, Labour, asserted it was about time the people of this country including the Labour movement, woke up to the fact that there was a working class in India and there was an organised trade union movement The Depressed Classes workers, organised and unorganised, and the untouchables were never so much as mentioned throughout these debates.

It was an exceedingly deplorable thing because after all the question of the political future of India has to do with the enfranchisement, some day or other, of the vast majority of 400,000,000 people.

Surely Britain was entitled to ask any political party in India what it proposes to do, what guarantees it had for the rights of minorities. Mr. Montague said that to call the Congress with about one-fifth of the membership of the Trade Union Congress in Britain so representative that all reins of Government were to be handed to it was not realism at all as far as the politics of India were concerned and its relationship to this country.

The Earl of Winterton, Conservative, said in all the speeches during the debate there has been hardly a single reference to the position of the Moslem Party. The Congress had a membership of no more than half a million and it was fantastic to talk about these people as if they led all India. "How can we expect Indians to take us seriously when we talk nonsense of that sort" Winterton asked."

## AMERY'S ASSURANCE

### No Side Tracking Of Political Issue

LONDON, July 27

The following is the concluding speech of Mr. Amery on India's debate in the House of Commons:—

After giving details of the 750 Million Sterling Agricultural Development Plan, Mr. Amery claimed that the Government of India could certainly not be charged with any lack of courage and imagination in facing the problem of India's agricultural development. The Government of India was bound to turn to agriculture first and foremost, because it was and must always be the mainstay of the great majority of her population. Industrial expansion could make an immense contribution to India's prosperity by balancing India's economy through furnishing a market which could absorb a great part of the output of India's agriculture. In that respect, India was already the eighth industrial country in the world. India stood to-day undoubtedly on the eve of a great industrial advance.

"To that industrial advance accompanied, as I hope it will be, by corresponding social advance we here can only wish well. The day has long gone by when the British industrialists tended to look upon India as their own preserve and to look upon Indian industry as an uneconomic intrusion on their domain. On the contrary, I have found whenever I have discussed this problem with our own industrialists universal readiness to welcome India's industrial progress. A universal desire to lend their co-operation in helping forward that progress and a confident conviction that in the growth of India's prosperity there will always be an opportunity for British trade, provided we supply India with what she needs and not simply with what we have been accustomed to sell in the past."

Mr. Amery said how strongly that vision of India's industrial future had appealed to her imagination was shown by the eager reception accorded to the plan put forward by a group of Bombay industrialists. An even bolder plan laying greater emphasis on agriculture than on social reform has been put forward by the Indian Federation of Labour. What mattered in these schemes was the boldness of their conception. The Government of India had shown, no sign of failure to appreciate the greatness of the opportunity before it in this respect. Mr. Amery emphasised that though he had dealt fully in his speech with the plans for reconstruction he was not suggesting that they could supersede or postpone the need for finding a solution to India's political problem. In conclusion, Mr. Amery said "I agree there can be no question of using economic development to sidetrack the political issue.

As Mr. Pethick Lawrence has truly said, progress in other directions cannot be fully sustained, if there is a fundamental disequilibrium in the political structure. All I want to say is that these reforms are the essential requirements to provide the material foundations of the individual standard of living and collective resources without which Indian freedom would mean very little either at home or in relation to the outside world. At any rate, there can be no reason for not pushing ahead with reforms, while conditions for a political solution are maturing, so that at whatever stage the new constitution comes into being, no time will have been lost in giving it the best possible start, nor is it too much to hope that in the light of practical difficulties and the immense opportunities for Indian reconstruction, even political difficulties may find a truer perspective in relation to the immense political opportunity before Indian statesmen. I am voicing the general sentiments expressed in the course of this debate, when I say that we look forward undoubtedly to the satisfaction of India's natural aspirations to unfettered control of her destiny as a partner in the British Commonwealth and as a member of the comity of nations, fully worthy to stand as equal with any nation in the world (cheers). We all look forward to that, and we also wish her to start on that new chapter of her history under the most favourable auspices possible—at peace within herself and secure from aggression from without and some measure of unity is essential for that purpose—able to play her part in contributing to the peace of the world, able to make her contribution to the welfare and to the culture and the thought of the world and enjoying in ever-increasing measure prosperity, health and happiness" (cheers).—Reuter.

# U.S. Air Raid On Mukden

CALCUTTA, July 28

Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command attacked in daylight (Saturday) industrial objectives in the Mukden Area, Manchuria, states a communique issued to-day at the War Department, Washington, by General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces, quoting a communique issued at Headquarters, 20th Bomber Command. No further details are available at this time, the communique adds.

This is the first daylight attack by fortresses on the Japanese inner zone. Many heavy industries are concentrated in the Mukdean area. It is assumed in Washington that the bombers took off from Chinese bases.—A. P.

### *Embargo On Import Of American Leather Belting Lifted*

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Replying to charges that a secret British-American agreement had excluded United States manufacturers from sales of industrial leather belting in India Mr. William L Batt, Deputy United States member of the Combined Production and Resources Board said on Thursday that the British Government had taken such action as the result of a "misapprehension," and that the embargo had now been lifted.

The National Association of manufacturers reported several weeks ago that a secret trade agreement had closed certain foreign markets to American businessmen and cited the leather belting industry as one which had lost a 300.000 dollars a year market.

Mr. Batt who is Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, reiterated his previous denial that the Combined Production and resources Board and its affiliated Board had anything to do with the matter.

He continued "We have made thorough investigation of the sources of India's imports of leather belting. Invesigation discloses that as a result of misapprehension, the British Government had requested the Government of India temporarily to suspend the issuing of import licenses for leather belting from the Unitd States till the conclusion of a survey of India's leather situation.

It was erroneously stated this step had been taken on the authority of the Combined Board. We were unaware of this development and I am pleased to say the request has now been officially withdrawn by the British Government India can, therefore, seek leather belting from either the United States or the United Kingdom."

Mr. Batt did not explain the nature of the "misapprehension."

# AMERY MUST QUIT INDIA OFFICE

## U. S. Support To Zionist Plan

### Arab Call For Action

CAIRO, July 28

The rising tide of Arab apprehension at the American Democratic Party's programme of "unlimited Jewish immigration into Palestine" and its "intention to consider Palestine as a Jewish state after the war" reached a new high point to-day when the foremost of the newspapers of the Arabic-speaking world—Cairo's 'Al Ahram'—took strong action in an outspoken editorial. "We regretted the Republican Party's support to the Zionist plan, but we never expected the Democratic Party to adopt a policy in complete contradiction with the principles of democracy, freedom and self-determination."

'Al Ahram' declared "It is no secret here that American circles in the Middle East who are especially anxious to establish good relations between the American people and the Middle East as a whole were astonished too and regret this statement of policy. The same quarters strongly believe that the present support of Zionism is a vote-hunting manipulation and will not determine the official policy after the forthcoming presidential elections."

What can the Arabs do in order to counter such a policy? 'Al Ahram' asks. The paper urges the impending Pan-Arab Conference to formulate a common policy on Palestine considering any attempt to found a Jewish National Home as an aggressive act against them. 'The Arab Union should hasten to co-operate in preserving Arab property in Palestine, concludes 'Al Ahram.'—Reuter.

*Shrimati Lakshmiben Thackersey has been appointed Registrar of the Indian Women's University in place of Mrs. Dewan.*

## Delightful Cricket At Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A half-day fixture between the C. C.I. and the Reserve Bank of India produced some delightful cricket at the Stadium on Saturday afternoon. The C.C.I. knocked up 151 for loss of eight wickets which included U. Thackersey's unbeaten 50. The Bank lost seven wickets for 113. L. D'Sa being the top-scorer with 61. The match ended in a draw.

Scores:

C. C. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. I. Merchant | 4 |
| M. N. Amersey | 4 |
| U. M. Thackersey (retired) | 50 |
| V. N. Raiji (retired) | 36 |
| S. M. Colah | 19 |
| K. H. Jobanputra | 11 |
| L. V. Apte | 17 |
| P. S. Bhiwandiwala (not out) | 2 |
| H. J. H. Talyarkhan | 0 |
| H. N Kanga and V. M. Mashruwala did not bat. | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 8 wkts) | 151 |

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Mandapurkar | 0 |
| R. M. Cooper | 8 |
| L. D'Sa | 61 |
| S. Heptoola | 2 |
| C. Bhushenam | 17 |
| W. Martreys | 2 |
| Galwankar | 7 |
| Kasbekar (not out) | 9 |
| Bapat not out | 1 |
| D'Mello and Daruwala did not bat | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 7 wkts.) | 113 |

## Dr. Khare For Bombay

NEW DELHI, July 28: The Standing Haj Committee is due to meet in Bombay on August 3 and 5 Dr. N. B. Khare, member, Commonwealth Relations, left for Bombay this morning to preside over the meeting.—A. P.

## No Indo-British Settlement With Him At Helm!

### STUMBLING BLOCK TO PROGRESS: BRITISH PRESS ON INDIA DEBATE

LONDON, July 29.

**The "Evening Star" in an editorial to-day says: "Before there can be a settlement of the Indian problem we must have a new Secretary of State for India. Mr. Amery has shown himself to be stumbling block to progress.**

"SUNDAY OBSERVER"

"The Star" adds: "Mr. Gandhi has moved a long way from the adamantine position he used to assume. There is a golden opportunity now to pick up the threads where they were dropped when the Cripps' mission failed. It would be one of the great achievements of Mr. Churchill's historic Ministry if he succeeded where so many have failed, and secured a just and generous settlement of the Indian problem."

The "Sunday Observer" commenting on the India Debate says: "New negotiations are worth trying with all India politicians (including those detained) invited. It would be disastrous to miss even the smallest chance of progress."

WHY NOT RELEASE LEADERS

Mr. Amery "succeeded brilliantly in a repetition of the familiar complacent attitude," says the Labour newspaper "Daily Herald" to-day. The paper is commenting on his attitude to Mr. Pethick Lawrence's proposal in the Commons yesterday for the release of the Indian political prisoners.

"He is unmoved by Mr. Pethick Lawrence's advice that we should turn our backs on the past," the "Herald" says.

AWAY WITH SUSPICION

"It may well be indeed that suspicion is the chief of all obstacles to a solution of the Indian deadlock. Away with it. States must be wiped clean. The problem must be tackled anew by all concerned with their eyes fixed on the future and with three aims only in their minds. The first is to win the war. The second is to guarantee the Four Freedoms to 400 million Indians most of whom are hungry serfs. The third is to ensure that India takes her place in the World Commonwealth without which the first aim will be pointless and the second impossible.

Mr. Amery showed little sign of moving forward. He is firmly rooted in the past and all his panegyrics about the Indian army—whose valour is indeed renowned and whose unity shows that communal accord is possible—will not help the families of that army. The plight of many of those families has been deepened by the war. They and the rest of the millions of Indians ought to be able to feel that they are making sacrifices in their own cause. They can hardly think in that way while many of their spokesmen are in prison. Mr. Gandhi is free. Why not release the other leaders and show that on our side at least mistrust is ended."

"YORKSHIRE POST."

Several provincial papers to-day discuss yesterday's Common debate on India. The "Yorkshire Post" welcomes the step forward on Mr. Gandhi's part, but thinks "Mr. Amery was wrong in remarking that it does not afford "even the starting point for a profitable discussion with Lord Wavell and with the interned Congress Party Leaders".

"GLASGOW HERALD."

The "Glasgow Herald" says: "In more than one speech it was argued that an economic revolution would suffice itself to defeat the Congress Party and to expose the barrenness of the Hindu-Moslem conflict. But that clearly is too much to hope for. India is immersed in national and communal politics. The political leaders unhappily are men who move the masses. And, therefore, the immediate problem for the Viceroy and the India Office is to remove the prevalent irritation and mistrust. The Cripps proposals stand. Mr. Gandhi has come round to them. Why not with a word from Lord Wavell open a new chapter of discussion?"

"BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE."

The "Birmingham Gazette" asks: "Why should not the Cripps negotiations be now resumed? Why should not Sir Stafford Cripps be asked to continue the good work?" It adds: "Even admitting that the ultimate salvation of India must come from Indians themselves—which is broadly true—why should the British Government refuse to implement its high professions by giving all the help it can?"

"BIRMINGHAM POST."

The "Birmingham Post" thinks that most people here and many in India will consider the debate helpful and hopeful and adds: "What is more important, there was no speaker of any consequence or any political colour throughout the whole discussion who showed any doubt of Government's good faith. This unanimity, disclosed more plainly yesterday than ever before should surely have its effect on Indian sentiment. Circumstances outside our control have made our Indian policy of late seem negative. Mr. Amery proved yesterday that it has a constructive, positive side."—Reuter.

## Co-operation Is Remedy For Many Complaints

The Conference of the All-India Co-operative Associations of Banks and Institutes came off at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bake House Lane, on Saturday afternoon. Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji presided. Over 200 members of Co-operative Institutes from all over India attended the Conference.

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

Inaugurating the Conference Sir Janardan Madan, the Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, pointed out the value of such all-India Co-operative gatherings. Co-operation, said he had been a provincial subject for more than two decades, but the co-operators in different provinces, both official and non-official had much to gain by comparing notes and by a mutual exchange of views. The impact of war had brought to the forefront the problem of food in its three-fold aspect of production, distribution and procurement. One of the most suitable agencies for purposes of procurement and distribution was the co-operative society. Its utility in the present war had been recognised all over the world.

CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which met at Hotsprings in U.S.A. recommended that in order to "make it possible for people to help themselves in lowering costs of production and costs of distribution and marketing, all countries should study the possibilities of the further establishment of producers' and consumers' co-operative societies in order to render necessary production, marketing purchasing, finance and other services." Action on these lines was of particular value in India with its millions of small producers, consumers and traders in rural areas and its indigent families in urban areas whose active support and sympathies could be enlisted in the ordered working out of a food policy that had among its aims the proper feeding of these large sections of the population. Moreover, at a time when external and internal factors render the imposition of various types of control in economic matters almost inevitable, co-operative organizations could by awakening the social consciousness of various group of citizens, be of invaluable help in inducing a sound conception of economic matters and in democratizing control.

POST-WAR SCHEMES

In this connection, the speaker pointed out that sometime last year the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay had advised co-operative societies to take up the work of distribution of foodstuffs and asked its members to organise societies and create a suitable machinery for the purpose, and he is glad to say that the response from co-operative societies has been quite satisfactory. Bombay had not much of a consumers' movement to speak of; but the impact of war has given a much needed fillip to the movement. Consumers in big cities—and in some districts even in rural areas seemed to have realised that a co-operative organisation was an ideal agency for equitable distribution and they had organised themselves into co-operative consumers' societies.

The end of the war, said the speaker, may or may not be in sight, but it was the part of wisdom to be prepared betimes. The Central and Provincial Government were busy preparing post-war schemes.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his presidential address Dewan Bahadur Kaji observed that in the new ordering of things co-operation had an important role to play. It heralded the dawn of a new era, showing the path towards universal brotherhood and peace in the post-war world.

NEED FOR INCREASED INCOME

Indian agriculture, said the speaker, is a deficit economy; the agriculturist is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt: and all these forty years since the passing of the Co-operative Act, Co-operation has striven to relieve him of the incubus of increasing indebtedness through the organisation of co-operative credit. It is however not so much the repaying capacity as the earning capacity that needs careful observation; for deficits can be wiped out and converted into a surplus more by additional income than by problematical reduction of expenditure by those whose standard of living is so perilously low. It is more in increased income than in reduced expenditure that he saw a greater chance of balancing the agriculturist's budget.

NO LARGE INDUSTRIES

The foremost objective in the drive for additional sources of income is the development of cottage industries as supplementary occupation for the agriculturist. The agriculturist has leisure for at least three months in the year. Industrial Co-operation may be difficult and complex. Problems of technical skill and training, of supply of raw materials and tools of the sale of the finished articles, will have to be faced. Yet, I have not the least doubt that with the State actively embarking in this direction and with the vast resources of energy of service-minded non-officials, the task is not at all beyond us. In a vast sub-continent like India it is futile to dream of large industries organised on the factory system only. Local needs vary very much and cottage industries have a vast scope indeed to satisfy these needs. The part played by cottage industries in producing war supplies and assisting war effort has not been inconsiderable and the promise they hold out of revival after the war is sufficiently bright. It is for the Government and non-official co-operators to concentrate their efforts now onwards on the building up, encouraging, helping, stimulating, in all possible ways, cottage industries so that the agriculturist may have a full year's occupation and a much larger total income which will help him to balance his budget and the country as a whole may be benefited by greater and more intensive industrialisation than would be possible otherwise.

IMPROVED MARKETING

According to the speaker another important item in the drive for increased incomes for the agriculturist was improved marketing of his produce. In this connection he believed that the elimination of the inland middlemen would bring in but insignificant savings, but the savings that would accrue by the elimination of the exporter would be large indeed. He believed that it was here that in future the co-operative marketing will have to play its role.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

Proceeding the speaker pleaded for a co-operative insurance movement for the prevention of agricultural indebtedness. He also stressed the need for co-operative education, and recommended the establishment of an All-India College of Co-operation with a post-graduate course of two years supplemented by practical training of about six months.

After the Chairman's speech the report of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was read. Messages received from prominent persons were also read on the occasion.

The Conference continues to sit to-day.

## Amery Playing For Time

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The debate on the Indian political situation in the British Parliament shows that the statesmanlike, constructive and conciliatory statements recently made by Mahatma Gandhi, denying intention to start civil disobedience, offerings self-determination to the Muslims and for the immediate establishment of a National Government, have produced a visible impression on the British public and though Mr. Amery does not see in Mahatma Gandhi's proposals any starting point for negotiations for the removal of the deadlock, and though he does not even seem willing immediately to release the members of the Congress Working Committee, he is in evident difficulty to defend his reactionary policy."

Thus says Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) in a statement on the debate in Parliament.

"It is clear that he is playing for time", adds Mr. Joshi. But I see no reason to despair. It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi has already written to Mr. Jinnah formally offering his terms for self-determination and I have no doubt that if we in India fully appreciate the great wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's present very helpful attitude, and strengthen his hands by supporting him in his present policy, the Viceroy and the British Government will soon be compelled by the pressure of public opinion both in India and Great Britain to change their present unhelpful attitude".—United Press.

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS PER WORD**
**MINIMUM RS 1/8/-**
To be paid in advance.

## SOCIAL

**For Friendship, Matrimony, Correspondence,** Trade and other hobbies, both sexes join "Friends", 24|26, Ramghat, Benares. 5622

## MATRIMONIAL

**Match for bachelor Gujrati Vania** Doctor 28. Annual income 15,000 self made. Girl should be slim and beautiful. Caste no bar. Medical student or lady doctor preferred. Write Box No. 5583, "Bombay Chronicle."

## EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**Enroll at once Saraswati Commercial** Institute, Parel—imparts expert training—Shorthand Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc.—charges moderate. 5646

**Get Foreign Degree Medical, Engineering,** B. A., M. A., etc. Fee nominal, Bazmeatibba, Delhi. (3720)

**Banajis' Tutorial Commercial** Classes, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. First in India 8 times with medals and prizes. Secured prize and stood second in the British Empire in 1943 Final Examination of the British Association of Accountants and Auditors, London. Courses for non-Matriculates, Matriculates and Graduates. Attendance any day morning 9 to 9-45 or night 8 to 8-45 at students' convenience. Easy monthly instalments. New Batches formed on 2nd, 16th and 30th August. 5647

## MACHINERY FOR SALE

**For Sale one 10 ton capacity** 'York' Ice Plant complete with cans and tanks, etc., up-to-date machines, in a condition as good as new. Apply for complete list to Box No. 9690, "Bombay Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Mill Stores Wooden Articles. Picking** Stick, Rollers, etc. can be had at moderate rate. Wooden Packing Cases any size can be made and supplied to order. P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur. (S. J.) 5585

# PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

WANTED a trained and experienced Sanitary Inspector, in a permanent vacancy, for the Gondia Municipality on a scale of pay of Rs. 50-4|2-90 plus Rs. 2|8|- P.M. as conveyance allowance with advantage of Provident Fund. Intending candidates should apply with copies of diploma and certificates by the 15th August, 1944 stating age, caste, place of permanent residence and previous experience of service, if any. The candidate must come for personal interview, if necessary, at his own cost. Appointment will be made on probation for 2 years.

The Application should follow a registration fee of rupee one.

G. K. TANKHIWALEY,
Secretary,
Mcpl. Committee, Gondia,
9753

# CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2 d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market was very steady. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 135 and advanced to Rs. 135/8 while ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 139. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 75/1 and ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 75/6.

Later on the market was quiet with some realising and is awaiting the result of the meeting. Closing quotations. Ready Silver Rs. 138/10, Forward Rs. 135/2. Ready Gold Rs. 75/6, Forward Rs. 75/1.

RAJKOT July 29: Silver Rs. 132/9, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/4/6.

JAMNAGAR, July 29: Silver Rs. 132/15. Gold Rs. 74/14. Groundnut Oil Kartak delivery Rs. 16/6/3.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 28.
Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 28.
London Gold Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 411/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 410/12 under modest liquidation. Later on there was general short covering and September improved to Rs. 412 and the market was steady.

There was steady buying and September advanced to Rs. 413/12. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. with September quoted at Rs. 413/4.

BHUJ, July 29: To-day's Cutch Hundi rate of Koris 301/6.

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET.

The local Cotton Market will remain closed on 1st August on account of the death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton September contract is 535 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, July 28.

| | Hi. | Lo. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 412/12 | 410/12 | 411/12 |

COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 29.

| | Extra Spr-fine. | Sup. | Fine. | F. Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jarilla | 425 | 415 | 405 | 395 |
| Broach | 417 | 412 | 407 | 402 |
| Surti | 534 | 529 | 524 | 519 |
| 4 F. Pun/ American | 439 | 434 | 429 | 424 |
| L. S. S. Pun/ American | 484 | 479 | 474 | 469 |
| 289F. Pun/ American | 529 | 524 | 519 | 514 |
| Saw-Gd 4 F. | 474 | 469 | 464 | 459 |
| Saw-Gd L.S.S. | 524 | 519 | 514 | 509 |
| Saw-Gd 289 F. | 579 | 574 | 569 | 564 |
| M. G. N. T. | 495 | 490 | 485 | 480 |
| Saw-Gd. N. T. Sid/Ame. | 540 | 535 | 530 | 525 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandesh Jarilla | 260/340 |
| Berar Jarilla | 350/380 |
| 289 F. Jarilla | 475/510 |
| N T. Jarilla | 440/490 |
| 289 F. Saw-ginned | 550/580 |

COTTON ARRIVALS: Central India 123, Berar 737, Central Provinces 41, Dholeras 467, Sind Punjab 248, Broach 812, Compta 347, East African -,962 Bales. Total 1,774,391 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
New York, July 28.

Opening losses extended on hedges on exceptionally favourable war news, strengthening of early peace ideas, beneficial rains in the Central belt, continued delays in the Office of Price Administration announcement of new cotton goods ceilings and emphasis on increased repossessions of loan cotton. The market steadied trade support and closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.
October 21.21—10, December 20.99—09, January 20.87—09, March 20.81—09, May 20.63—09, July 20.47—08, October highest 21.26—05 (10.9 a.m.), lowest 21.16—15 (12-41 p.m.), Middling Spot 21.97—11.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
October 21.19. December 20.97 March 20.79.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
October 21.22—11, Oecember 21.02—11, January 20.90—11, March 20.84—11, May 20.64—11, July 20.47—12, Middling Spot 21.10—10.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
Bombay, July 29.

Tata Ordinary 422, Tata Deferred 2222/8, Indian Iron 41/8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 36/8, Bombay Dyeing 1860, Central India 416/4, Century 900, Gokak 316/4, Kohinoor 620, Simplex 251, Andhra Valley 1880, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1895, Associated Cement 231, Belapur 247/8, Bombay Burma (Old) 485.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 28.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £72-3/8, Consols 2-1/2 p c £79-3/8, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £104-13/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £103-5/8, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £112-15/16, Victory Bonds 4 p c £111-1/2, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £11-3/4, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £81, National Bank of India £42-3/4.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.
Calicut, July 29.

Cocoanuts Raw 70 Dry 90 Cocoanut Oil 320, Copra Office 192/8, Dil-Pasand 216, Madrasnottam 230, Goodgooda 272/8, Pepper Wynaad 310, Country 295, Dry Ginger Chernad 210, Ernad 200, Coffee Robusta 114.

ADVANCE ORDERS NOW BOOKED For

"A WEEK WITH GANDHI"

By Louis Fisher Rs. 3|4|-. (Will be ready during August). (Authorized Indian Edition complete with 16 Photographs. Only limited number of copies available due to paper Shortage).

INTERNATIONAL SERIES NO 2: 27 SHORT STORIES by various world-famous Authors Rs. 3|8|-.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

2nd Edition "WARNING TO THE WEST" by Krishnalal Shridharani Paper bound Rs. 3|-. Half Cloth Rs. 4|14|-.

2nd Edition "BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR" By Lionel Fielden, Rs. 3|-.

American Magazine Subscriptions on Fiction or Technical Subjects also taken on lowest terms.

INTERNATIONAL BOOKHOUSE, LTD.,
Ash Lane, BOMBAY.

GALA OPENING ON FRIDAY 4th August.

IT'S MIRTHFULLY MELODIOUS!

Producer-Director: KARDAR'S

"SANJOG"

Starring: CHARLIE, Mehtab, Ullhas, A. Shah, Anwar,

Music: NAUSHAD WASTI

From FRIDAY, 4th August at

IMPERIAL

Advance Booking from Monday, between 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

(A Kapurchand & Co. Release)

NOW ENTERS IN ITS

Golden Jubilee Week

PRAKASH'S OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION

RAM RAJYA

(HINDI & MARATHI)

Direction VIJAY BHATT

Art Director KANU DESAI

3-30 6-30 (Hindi)
9-45 (Marathi)
Fri. Sat. Sunday 12-30 (Hindi)
Sunday 9-30 a.m. (Marathi).

SUPER

ALL COLOURED COPY OF HINDI VERSION

AN "EVERGREEN" RELEASE

. . . . AND NOW IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

RANJIT'S SOCIAL HIT

PAGLI DUNIYA

Starring.
MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL
SHEIKH MUKHTAR, KANAIYALAL, ASHRAFKHAN
PRATIMA DEVI, KESHRI

Director: ASPI

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-30 p.m.

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30.

"Supreme" Release

# Bobby Talyarkhan's Fantastic Logic

By J. C. MAITRA

Criticising the barefooted style of play in football my old friend, Bobby Talyarkhan wrote in the "Bombay Sentinel" about three weeks ago, "Playing football without boots is like playing tennis with a hockey stick or hockey with a badminton racket." Commenting on this a fortnight ago in these columns, I pointed out how absurd this sweeping statement was. Then I dwelt on the Dual Policy of playing barefooted when the ground conditions are dry and using boots under wet conditions a policy now adopted by all the leading clubs in India. Commenting on this in last Sunday's "Bharat Jyoti", Bobby says this is like playing football with one foot bare and the other booted!

### AN ARTIST PAR EXCELLENCE

In trying to prop up one ridiculous statement Bobby has made another fantastic one. He cannot deny that on a dry ground the barefooted player is unbeatable. He is quicker on the ball, has better control over it and can elude his booted opponent easily. Above all he is an artist par excellence. As for hard kicking and robust tackling by a barefooted player I have yet to see a harder kicker among the booted order, then G. Paul and a more daring tackler than B. D. Chatterjee, both of the Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta. Those who have seen them at play would bear testimony to this fact. Many an English Critic have said so in the past. Any way hard kicking alone will not take as to victory.

### FACTS TELL THEIR TALE

It is news to me to hear that a booted player can kick quicker and lower, as Booby says, than a barefooted player. It is commonly recognised that in matters of speed and ball-control there is nobody to beat the barefooted player—of course on a dry ground and repeat. However under wet conditions he is decidedly at a disadvantage. Indian footballers realised this long before Bobby appeared on the scene as a critic. They adopted the Dual policy long ago and despite Bobby's fantastic comparison have made, it a success as far as Indian football is concerned. Bobby may shut his eyes to facts, but they tell their own tale to the world at large.

### IRRELEVANT ARGUMENT

Let us now look at football in Europe. It will be admitted on all hands that barefooted football is almost impossible on its slushy grounds. But we are not going to send out a team of barefooted players. Only those who have mastered the booted style of play would be selected. It must be remembered that all our first class players are getting used to boots. Bobby's contention that a player who plays with boots on always can be a greater master than one who uses them only occasionally, does not hold water in India.

### REPLICAS OF EUROPEAN FOOTBALLERS

To start with, as I have said before, ninety-nine per cent or more of our boys have to start with bare feet because they cannot afford to buy boots. Bobby forgets that the Indian masses are too poor to have the luxury of having even two square meals a day. And football is a game of the masses. How are they to provide themselves with boots in such circumstances? Perhaps Bobby would start a nationwide campaign for giving boots to all the Indian players—and beginners at that— at the expense of the National War Front! Even then I would object to it—for the simple reason that we do not wish to produce the exact replicas of the European footballers.

### INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION

India has a special contribution to make to the world of football as she has done in the case of hockey. The artistry which has been developed in the barefooted style of play would be transmitted through the booted variety. This is being done now and it will be further developed in course of time. Bobby forgets that it is the professional players on whom millions of pounds are being spent annually have made British football what it is to-day. In comparison with that what is India spending on our footballers to-day? Mighty little indeed! Even if a small fraction of that were spent here, Indian genius could produce a thousand times better players than we see at present.

### SERIOUS HANDICAPS

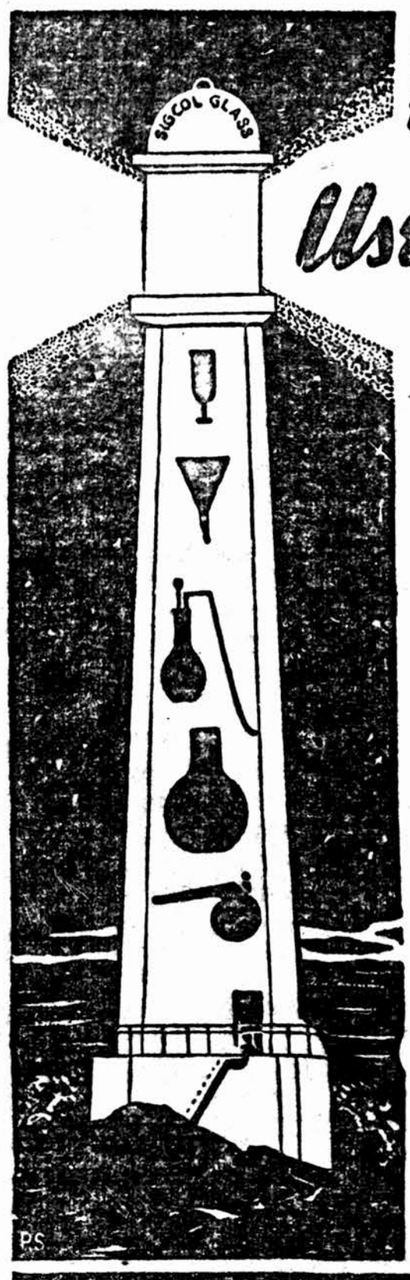
It is a matter of great pride for us that despite all the serious handicaps beset in their path by way of poverty, absence of gears inadequacy of playing fields, want of technical guidance, lack of encouragement from the powers that be, and all the rest of it, the Indian player has eached a pinnacle which is the envy of even their European comrades in this country. Bobby with his professed vast knowledge of European football may ridicule his countrymen for their shortcomings, but they will not be deterred in their march to the promised land, despite the obstructions placed in their way. They will surmount them gradually and reach the top of the world much sooner than their critics and detractors imagine.

### REMEDIABLE DEFECTS

When I am upholding the barefooted style of play I am not oblivious of some of its defects. They are not so much inherent in the style as in the methods adopted by the majority of players. With the growing self-confidence, the players have a tendency to be selfish and over do the dodging business. In target-shooting also they want to be too sure before kicking the ball if they do not try to walk into the goal with it. These defects can be remedied by proper coaching and sound training. It is already on the anvil that some of the players in a bare-footed side may be always booted so that first time shooting by the inside forwards and prompt tackling and kicking by the defenders may be assured. I have no doubt this mixture of barefooted and booted players would play a prominent part in our football in the coming years. It must not be overlocked that some of our players. Anglo-Indians in particular, play with boots on always. Their blending with the barefooted Indians would ensure the removal of weaknesses wherever found

### SOME FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Bobby has raised his hands in supplication to God on reading "I repeat that every player and every team aspiring to reach the top of the world must learn to excel himself in the booted order of play." I do not know what is horrifying in this statement. Have I betrayed a greater confidence on boots than the order deserves? No Sir. All that I have suggested is that every first-class player must arm himself against the inclement weather, well fitted as he is for the dry condition. Bobby would do well to recognise the fact that on a dry ground the barefooted footballer has a decided advantage over his heavily shod opponent. What would be the fate of a foreign team on a visit to this country when it meets an Indian Eleven accomplished in both methods? Let Bobby ponder over the prospect.


For better results ...
For better economy
Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

*Bombay Agents:*
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO., LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

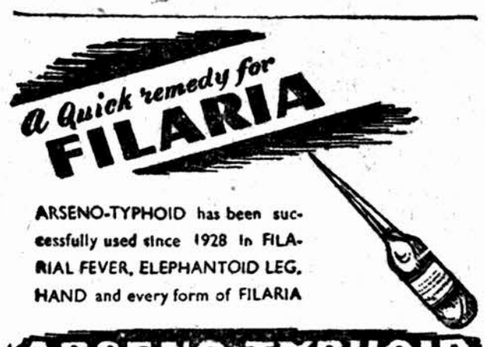
WHOLESALE PROVISIONS
"D & B" BRAND

| | Rs. | as. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lime Juice Cordial ..... | 23 | 0 | p. doz. |
| Orange & Lemon Squashes ..... | 22 | 0 | " |
| White Pepper ..... | 9 | 0 | " |
| Black Pepper ..... | 7 | 8 | " |
| Table Salt, 1 lb. pkts. | 1 | 14 | " |
| Cooking Vinegar ..... | 10 | 0 | " |
| White Table Vinegar. | 12 | 0 | " |
| Apricot & Raspberry Jam and O/Marmalade, 7 lbs. ..... | 6 | 12 | tin. |
| Mixed Fruit, 7 lbs. .. | 6 | 8 | " |
| Assorted Biscuits 1/2 lb. airtight pkg. ... | 12 | 8 | doz. |
| Assorted ordy. pkg. .... | 11 | 8 | " |
| Tea Time Biscuits, Fancy box ..... | 36 | 0 | " |
| Metro Boot Polish, large, black & brown. | 9 | 0 | " |
| Metro Boot Polish, small. | 3 | 12 | " |
| Drinking Straws, box of 500 ..... | 27 | 0 | " |
| Prefect Toilet Soap ... | 5 | 0 | " |
| Prefect Cup Soap ..... | 4 | 0 | " |
| Prefect Shaving Sticks. | 6 | 8 | " |
| Prefect Turkish Bath Soap ..... | 2 | 8 | " |
| Mango Chutney, 1 lb. | 19 | 0 | " |
| Pickles, 1 lb. ..... | 19 | 0 | " |
| Tomato Ketchup 13 oz. | 8 | 0 | " |
| Tomato Ketchup, 5 lbs. | 3 | 8 | tin. |
| Fruit Syrups ..... | 25 | 0 | doz. |

The above prices are ex-godown, subject to a discount of 5 per cent. 10 per cent advance with order.
Trade Enquiries Invited:
DEE BRIGHT & COMPANY,
Mazagaon, Bombay 10,
Phone: 45075.

MENSO GOVT. REGD.
Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2. CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs. 2 Dr. C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road, Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy Bombay.

HYDROCELE
Elephantiasis, Hernia, Orchitis, Filaria treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Provakar Oil Rs. 3. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara Bengal.



ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID
Particulars Free From
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

LISTER ANTISEPTICS & DRESSINGS CO. (1928) LTD.
COSSIPORE CALCUTTA.

THE SAFE, DEPENDABLE ANTISEPTIC
LISTOL
used as a gargle, Listol is a splendid remedy for Tonsillitis and Sore Throat. Listol relieves an irritated throat after First trial convinces.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders, DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding) ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc. etc.) with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m to 8 p.m. on any week day. (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally send the full history of your case in detail if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as. extra) by Money Order or Postal Order or by V.P.P for Rs. 2-10) for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods". Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust, contour, female disorders, etc., etc., is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED"

"CLINICAL DEPARTMENT"
HERING & KENT
Post Box 323 (B.C.) opposite Lloyds Bank, 261/263, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.... Phone No. 24297.

# BATTLE FOR WARSAW BEGINS

## ADVANCE TOWARDS FLORENCE

### Eighth Army Approaching Arno On Wide Front: Tito Captures Burina

LONDON, July 29.

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters Communique to-day states:

Troops of the Eighth Army are now approaching the Arno on a wide front west of Florence and are within two miles of the town of Empoli.

Further east other Eighth Army troops are engaged in heavy fighting for highground over-looking Florence five miles to the south-west of the city.

On the Adriatic Coast Polish troops have entered the town of Senigallia and increased their bridgehead over the river Mise.

On the Fifth Army front activity is still confined to patrols and heavy artillery duels.

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries at Ploesti in Rumania and a railyard at Florina in northern Greece.

Tactical aircraft continued their attacks on enemy communications and supply lines as well as other military objectives in northern Italy in the battle area and in Yugoslavia. In these operations twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and 25 of ours are missing. One of our aircraft is missing from the night operations during July 27/28.

The M.A.A.F. flew approximately 1,700 sorties".

KING MEETS WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Reuter's special correspondent with King George on the Italian front cabled on Thursday:

More than a score of war correspondents attached to the Eighth Army were presented to King George to-day. Lined up at General Leesse's Field Headquarters, they included representatives of the British, Indian, American, South African, Canadian Australian and Brazilian press. The King spoke to each correspondent as he was introduced by Mr. J. H. Brebner of the British Ministry of Information and asked whether they were receiving all they wanted in their work. The King made a special point of meeting correspondents after spending two days with the Eighth Army

### Tito Captures Burina

The Free Yugoslav Radio to-night broadcast a 'communique' from Marshal Tito's Headquarters reporting the capture of Burina in Montenegro and that the attack was being continued on a wide front north-west of Bjelo Polje in the direction of Pripepolte.

## *Polish Premier Meets Underground Mission*

CAIRO, July 29.

The Polish Prime Minister, Stanislaw Mickolajczyk who arrived here yesterday on his way to Moscow, has met here a special mission of the Polish underground movement, reports the Polish Telegraph Agency.

The mission is headed by M. Tomas Arciszewski, veteran leader of the Polish Socialist Party and Trade Unions and leader of the Labour underground movement inside Poland. Other members of the mission are Dr Joseph Retinger, who was for many years political secretary and closest personal collaborator of the late General Wladyslaw Sickorski, and Mr. Celd

Both Retinger and Celd left London for Warsaw a few months ago as special delegates of the Polish Government to the underground movement. They are now on their way back. As the mission left Poland only a few days ago. Mikolajczyk should have received the latest information on the situation in Poland and the trend of public opinion, the agency points out.—Reuter.

## *FIRST GOEBBELS DECREE HITS LEISURE CLASS*

LONDON, July 29.

The German radio tonight announced that Dr. Josef Goebbels issued his first total mobilisation decree today.

It affects the mobilisation of persons who "through family or other connection have obtained a labour contract enabling them to lead an easy life far away from the nation's common strain of war." They have to report immediately to the neighbouring office where they will be drafted to appropriate war work.

After that date ruthless measures will be taken and any person who then tries to dodge or who allows or abets "such irresponsible activities" will have to expect the severest possible penalties.

The agency said that special checks would be carried out after August 15 to see that this order is carried out. —Reuter.

MOHAN BAGAN FOR SEMI-FINAL

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mohan Bagan qualified for the semi-final round of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament by defeating Kalighat by five goals to one today. The game was even in the first half at the end of which each side had scored once. Mohan Bagan proved their superiority midway in the second half and scored four consecutive goals in a spell of fourteen minutes.

These were the two matches in the First Division Calcutta Football League today. These resulted as follows:—

East Bengal nil Bhowanipur nil.

Sporting Union nil, Police nil.—A. P.

## RED RAIDERS SET POLISH CAPITAL ON FIRE

### *Germans Admit Eastern Front Position Is Untenable*

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

MOSCOW, July 29.

**Soviet advance units pushing on from the south-east have reached points within sight of Warsaw. A heavy battle before the Polish capital is flaring up, into which the Germans are throwing their jealously hoarded reserves.**

**The Russians last night bombed railway junctions in Insterburg, which is in East Prussia, and Warsaw, capital of Poland, says a *communique*. At Insterburg two trains were blown up by direct hits. Fires developed within the whole area of the railway junction. At Warsaw fires were accompanied by strong explosions.**

### *GRIM FIGHT IN BALTIC STATES*

Far to the north-east the Germans are fighting grimly in the Baltic States. Their only hope would now appear to be a speedy withdrawal, but the Red Army is thwarting all such plans by maintaining relentless pressure along the key sectors.

Marshal Konlev is throwing the full weight of his armies into a frontal attack on Rzeszow junction forty miles north-west of Przemysl on the road to Cracow.

Far to the north, General Bagramyan's forces have entered southern Latvia from the area of Siauliai and are driving on to Jelgava rail junction only 23 miles south of Riga.

West of Bialystok, General Zakharov is thrusting his spearhead beyond the river Narev towards Lomza, the last sizeable strong point guarding the Warsaw region and East Prussia.

NAZI RESISTANCE STIFFENS

South-east of Warsaw, German resistance is stiffening with massed tanks and "Ferdinands" drawn up in a grim eleventh-hour attempt to prevent Marshal Rokossovsky reaching the city.

Advanced Soviet columns sweeping south-west from Siauliai have reached points approximately fifty miles from the East Prussian town of Tilsit—the nearest Red Army approach yet to the important town in East Prussia.

BIG PUSH TOWARDS WARSAW.

Soviet guns and dive bombers are to-day battering at the Warsaw outer defence arc, with Soviet tank spearheads thrusting on within twenty miles south-east of the City. A big push is being staged with the weight the Red Army can throw into a thirty miles broad spearhead aimed at the Polish Capital, while other Soviet forces strike northwards to wheel in from the East. The boom of Soviet guns now on the last approaches to the Capital is almost continuous with fresh German units rushed out of the city by lorry being hurled back along with shattered units which had taken beating further down the Vistula valley.

DRIVE TOWARDS CRACOW.

Due south of Warsaw, Marshal Koniev's armies are pushing on from the fallen bastion of Przemysl or the direct route to Cracow, while to the north-east of the Polish Capital another big Red Army group will soon be fed by the liquidation of three German divisions trapped against the western Bug. The Russian advance into the Baltic countries is making huge inroads towards the sea, with the Germans' peril increasing with every yard gained. The latest Soviet advances above the railknot of Siauliai have reduced the German's escape gap to less than fifty miles.

UNTENABLE POSITION

The German Overseas News Agency correspondent, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, wrote to-night:

*"The tremendous pressure of Koniev's and Rokossovsky's armies in the Carpathian foothills in Galicia and in the Polish Government General has caused the German High Command to carry out a considerable withdrawal. The position had become untenable.*

Two German front lines had sprung up in this area one behind the other. The front to the East—system of keypoints, break-water positions and dam positions—was meeting the onslaught of the main body of the Soviet Army. But behind this system very strong enemy motorised forces and tanks were meanwhile fighting on the San and Vistula. In view of their extraordinary mobility they constituted a continuous threat in the rear of the eastern-most German lines."

## *British Technical Mission In Poona*

POONA, July 28.

The British Technical Mission on fertilisers arrived in Poona to-day after a tour of Bihar, Bengal and Madras.

The Mission had about an hour's discussion with representatives of the Bombay Government regarding the feasibility of manufacturing Sulphate of Ammonia on a commercial scale in Bombay Province.

During their two days' stay in Poona, the members of the Mission will visit Kirkee and Nira which have been suggested as sites for locating factories for the manufacture of Sulphate of Ammonia. The Mission, it is understood, is hopeful that the province could be made self-sufficient in respect of ammonia sulphate.—A. P.

## *ZIAUDDIN-TIWANA TALKS*

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, JULY 28.

Dr. Ziauddin, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University is in Lahore. It is stated he had three long interviews with the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hyat Tiwana, and is expected to see Mr. Jinnah within the next few days to convey the purport of the talks.

This is described as the last and final attempt to make up differences between the League and Unionists

It is gathered Dr. Ziauddin has come to Lahore on the special request from prominent Leaguers, but Unionist circles are pessimistic about the results.

## *JAPS MOVE TANKS FOR MAIOR ASSAULT ON HENGYANG*

KANDY, July 29.

To-day's SEAC 'communique' said: On the Tiddim Road where the enemy is still avoiding contact, we are approaching Chura-Chandpur, 40 miles from Imphal.

"American and Chinese troops have made advances in all sectors at Myitkyina"

### *Japs Prepare For Major Assault On Hengyang*

CHUNGKING.—The Japanese are moving tanks down from Changsha for another major assault on Hengyaung in southern Hunan where the Chinese garrison has now held out for 33 days, said a Chinese military spokesman to-day.

East of Changsha the Japanese have renewed their drive towards Pingshiang partly to seize this coal mining town and partly to protect their flank.

The Japanese have concentrated eleven divisions for the Hunan battle

### Substantial Gains In Guam

WASHINGTON:—A Navy Department announcement says that United States forces have made substantial gains on all sectors in Guam.

Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz( announces there was heavy fighting during Thursday in which 4,700 Japanese were killed.

United States marines made gains of over two miles against stubborn resistance and occupied Mount Tenjo two miles inland from Apra harbour. American troops also captured Alutan and Chacha in the central sector of Guam.

On Tinian island, marines captured an airfield above the Gurguan point. American forces have buried 21,036 Japanese dead on Sipan.

### 3 Jap Ships Sunk

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS NEW GUINEA:

Allied aircraft sank two Japanese merchantmen and set fire to a third in air attacks off Ceram Island about 310 miles south-west of the American held Noemfoor Island( it is reported here. The Aitape battle front in British New Guinea is relatively static.

## Nazi Headquarters Wiped Out

### Coutances Cleared Of Enemy: Americans Reach Brehal: Bombers Over Germany

LONDON, July 29.

*The German occupied village of Soridnac in Brest peninsula, believed to be the Nazi Headquarters, was wiped out by R.A.F. Spitfire bombers of the air defence of Great Britain in a breakfast time attack this morning, it is officially stated. The Spitfires, all of which returned safely, used more than twelve tons of bombs in their tree-top height attack.*

### Coutances Captured

S.H.A.E.F. — General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day states: Coutances is now clear of the enemy and the Allied armoured forces have reached the sea south of the estuary of the Sienne River. Areas of enemy resistance north of the town are being rapidly cleared. Further progress has been made by the thrust south-west from Notre Dame Le Cenilly.

American troops have reached Brehal, six miles south of Coutances. The situation at Coutances is firm and the penetration of the armoured spearhead from there to the sea effectively cuts off any German troops to the north. Five thousand Germans are now believed to have been captured since the break-through and there are many more to come. There is no sign of the Germans stopping their orderly withdrawal yet.

East of Saint Lo, American troops have captured Saint Jean Des Baisants six miles south-east of Saint Lo.

BEHIND NAZI LINES

Reuter's special correspondent with the American forces at La Chappelle, cabled on Friday: Four armoured American spearheads to-day reached a ridge five miles behind the German lines and one and a quarter miles south-east of the domination hill at the base of the Contentin peninsula. The capture of a hill two miles north-east of Coutances is expected at any moment. Its fall may seal the fate of the majority of the German divisions in the peninsula or roughly one-half of the entire German forces on the American front.

United States Ninth Air Force Headquarters in France, announce that Allied fighter bombers, scourging Rommel's fleeing columns ahead of Americans yesterday, shot up 104 German tanks and destroyed 884 transports.

In support of ground operations yesterday fighter bombers attacked an ammunition distribution point, enemy gun positions, enemy reserve and vehicles.

Other fighter-bombers and long range fighters on armed reconnaissance over north-west France attacked locomotives, rolling stock and road transport.

Targets for our medium and light bombers were eight rail bridges north-west of Paris, an important ammunition dump in Foret de Senonches near Chartres and rail centres north of Bernay.

Last night light bombers attacked eighteen trains and many road targets in northern France. Aircraft attacked Siant Malo yesterday. One boat carrying troops and five enemy aircraft were shot down on the beaches last night."

### Rail Bridges West Of Paris Attacked

More than 180 American bombers attacked five rail bridges west of Paris on Thursday afternoon.

An Air Ministry Communique today said: "Last night the Bomber Command despatched well over a thousand aircraft. The main objectives were Stuttgart and Hamburg. Thick cloud towards the end of the attack on Stuttgart made it difficult to observe results of the bombing, but there was less cloud over Hamburg and the crews reported large fires burning in the target area.

A force of Mosquitoes attacked Frankfurt. There were numerous combats over Germany and at least 21 fighters were shot down and many more probably destroyed or damaged.

In Northern France two forces of Halifaxes made further attacks on a supply depot near Watten in Pas de Calais. Mines were also laid in enemy waters.

From all these operations 62 of our aircraft are missing."

LEUNA FACTORY BOMBED

More than 1,100 heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force returned to Germany to-day attacking the Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg for the second successive day and also hitting targets near Bremen it is officially announced. Some of the formations bombed visually, others found that clouds were heavy enough to require the use of path-finder instruments. The Leuna factory is the largest of synthetic oil factories in Germany which are still producing.—Reuter

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF BARODA

"ECONOMIC & POLITICAL LIFE IN BARODA", By Mr. M. Sankar Linga Gowda B.A., Nagamangal Post, Mysore State, Price Rs. 10/-.

Baroda is deservedly reputed for the enlightened and progressive policy of its administration and the State has been a pioneer in many a social reform. The author has presented the results of his detailed study of rural life in Baroda and his conclusions are calculated to show that the condition of agriculturists in that state is better than that of peasants in Mysore and other parts of India. When the author, however, ventures into the realm of constitutional law and practice and seeks to place Baroda politically on the same level as Turkey and the U.S.A.; he is obviously beyond his depth. The praises of the Baroda Government lavishly scattered throughout the book, are sure to tax the reader's patience and to detract from the author's claim to be a scientific investigator.

V. G. K.

## Know Thy Self

"Man, Know Thyself"—being talks to young Students on Man's Noble Destiny—By "A Teacher." (Gems Series No. 1). pp. 55. (J. H. Cama, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay). In 101 paragraphs. the author discourses on the physical body and its health, the emotional vehicle of man, the mind and its culture and the real "you" or spirit. In simple, matter-of-fact, commonsense words, the author has set out (from many angles) and in an across-the-table manner, the elements within one's own control that go to make one happy and at peace with oneself and the world. The book offers to every young man and woman, a safe and sound investment in 5 annas, and promises a sure dividend many times over.

N. H. P.

## INDIAN CURRENCY

"HISTORY AND PROBLEMS OF INDIAN CURRENCY", By Prof. D. K. Malhotra, the Minerva Book Shop, Lahore. Price Rs. 8/-.

This second and revised edition of the book has enabled the author to bring his account of the development of the Indian currency system up-to-date and to discuss the important changes which war conditions have wrought in it. His treatment of the latter subject is concise, clear and pointed and he has utilised to the best advantage the opportunity afforded by the second edition, to examine the international currency schemes now under discussion at the worst monetary conference in U.S.A. and to indicate the lines along which the post-war solution of the Indian currency problem ought to be sought in the best interests of the people of this country. Particularly instructive is the author's able handling of the problems which war conditions and Government's financial policy in relation to them, have created, e.g. inflation, high cost of living, sterling balances etc.

V. G. K.

## THE 1943-44 CRICKINIA

### Indian Cricketers' Annual

THE 1943-44 CRICKINIA. Edited by Muni Lall, M.A., 39, Ferozepore Road, P.O. Ichhra, Lahore. Price Rs. 5.

The publishers of the "Crickinia" may be congratulated on the appearance of their latest issue. It is an improvement on the past ones in that (a) an alphabetical list of players, with very brief biographical sketches, who took part in first class cricket in India from 1925 to 1943; (2) Ranji Trophy records, representing a complete story in figures of the Cricket Championship of India since 1938 and (c) Sind Pentangular records have been included in it. I only wish that this Annual was published at least eight months ago as it contains records of the 1942-43 season instead of the last one. It loses much of its value as an up-to-date reference book on this account. If the Central and Provincial Cricket Associations extend their prompt assistance to him, I have no doubt Mr. Muni Lall will be able to achieve this object when he brings out the next issue.

The Editor has named C. K. Nayudu, Mushtaq Ali, Saeed Ahmed, Prithviraj and E. B. Aibara as the Five Cricketers of the year. The list may be taken as a personal tribute to these players from the Editor rather than as outstanding performers of the season.

J.C.M.

ASHES OF ROSES. By "Snilloc". (Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 5/4).

This collection of short stories which have an Indian background, authentic in detail if not in atmosphere deal with a variety of themes and make agreeable light reading. The construction is in many cases admirable, the writing competent and the incidents plausible. Excellent fare for the passing hour or a railway journey.

## EQUATIONS OF WORLD ECONOMY

**"The Equations of World-Economy", by Dr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar (Calcutta), 1943. Rs. 12/-.**

The object of this book is to study and analyse world-economic data and then to make their topical and regional comparison. The author divides the countries of the world into (1) forwards, (2) backwards, and (3) equals or peers which are chronologically at different stages and levels of development. But he shows that the backwards are in the same position as the forwards were some decades ago. So he finds equations of economy between backwards of to-day and forwards at early some historical stages in the past. Then he states that there is a grammar of economc development in each of these countries which is not necessarily very different from that of other countries. There is nothing peculiar to each region or nation which will be absolutely different from the economic development in other countries. Thus he takes that there is a norm of development, and the stages of development are also similar. All this is one to modern science, technology, and industrialism and world contact.

There are eleven chapters in the book developing this argument historically, comparatively, regionally and patternally.

The main argument that there are only time differences or lags between advanced countries and backward countries, and world contact and planning are rapidly making up this time lag. There are no essential quality differences. He proves this by profuse illustrations, historical and statistical in various aspects of public life. His most interesting study is that of Soviet Russia's backward economic life and indices, even after its famous plans. He shows that Russia is still backward and lags far behind. He says from the standpoint of economic indices per capita there is no capitalism and no communism. We need not attribute any divine qualities to one or another.

In relation to economic planning in India he asks "where is the 'dictator' in India to-day to serve and to command all the three hundred eighty-nine millions and commandeer all their resources". It also requires certain basic conditions of social, economic and political ideas, which are at present wanting. There is no etatism, no centralised control and ownership, no dictatorship of any party.

The book contains many useful observations and suggestions on world planning. It is sufficiently critical and objective in its outlook and conclusions. It is a valuable contribution to modern economic studies.

**"Conflict And Co-operation In Modern History", by H. G. Alexander, 1944.**

This book is a reprint of the five University Extension Lectures delivered under the auspices of the University of Calcutta in March 1943. Primarily they discussed the problems of International Law and European Federation, the world as one neighbourhood, the League of Nations and the foundations of world order. The lecturer is a liberal and likes to hope for a new world with as little disturbance as possible. He analyses the causes of the present disturbance and attributes it to the concentration of power in few hands.

The world has become one or more unified by scientific discoveries and consequent human contacts. But we are trying to create new exclusive units and maintain old separatisms. There is as yet no sense and desire of political unity in the world. Hence the perpetuation of conflicts is inevitable. There is no moral sense of an international community. Hence there is no basis for an international law. Therefore war cannot be outlawed we have to awaken world's conscience and create a world-consciousness for a real understanding among the nations of the world. Then there will arise a sense of world community and world citizenship. Then we will behave like neighbours.

The foundations of a world order can only be created by a true federation, by putting essential powers such as armed forces, currency, tarriffs in its hands and by surrendering absolute sovereignty of states unconditionally. He says that all this will require the foundation of truth and non-violence, world morality and loyalty to humanity.

S. V. P.

## "Urdu"

The issue for the first quarter opens with the poetry of Raja Ram, an old Urdu poet of Gujarat. The selected experts are enough to show that he flourished during the time of Vali or thereabout since there is a close resemblance between the two so far as language is concerned. Another interesting article is by Saiyed Rashid-ul-Hasan who deals exhaustively with Sir Saiyad Ahmad's lectures, educational, religious and political, the views expressed by that great reformer and reproduced in the article are really very profound and deserve to be read with respect. Mr. Hasan Yahya's article on the part played by the people of Meerut in the development of Urdu is informative and interesting. Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman Sherwani's address delivered by him at the last session of the All-India Urdu Conference is also reproduced. It contains many valuable suggestions and is worthy of a careful perusal. Other features are well maintained.

Z. A.B.

## BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

### HINDU POLITY

**"Hindu Polity", by Dr. K. P. Jayaswal, Parts I & II Second and enlarged edition, published by the Bangalore Press, 1943.**

The first edition of this well-known book was published in 1924. The author revised it by 1936, adding new matter and proofs which came to light subsequently. The original scheme of contents and treatment, and also the views and conclusions remain the same. He has given three more addendas, one on the growth of political science literature after the third century, second on the Republics under the Mauryas, and third on the location of Gupta republics.

The book is not only original in its treatment but also fresh and suggestive in its outlook. It is not only a pioneer work but also a standard work. It has not as yet been surpassed by any writer on the same subject, no other book comes up to its level of research, scholarship and interpretation. Dr. Jayaswal's great contribution is in the matter of Hindu republic..their nature, extent, organisation and location; and also their work and influence in the political life of India. He finally shattered the current and prejudiced European views about Indian polity and its character. He showed the democratic nature of Hindu republics, of Hindu local and provincial government, and also the conditional character of Hindu monarchy and gave its democratic as well as its divine theories of origin and nature.

Since the publication of his book the study of Hindu polity and political theory has become a part of the study of politics in Colleges and Universities in India. A number of books on the same subject have been attempted after Dr. Jayaswal's Hindu polity. They are descriptive interpretative and critical. But his book and his views are gradually being accepted by scholars in India. Though there are in his book some too generalised statements for which there is not as yet fully satisfactory evidence, still they are not found to be wrong and require only more evidence to be finally acceptable.

Dr. Jayaswal has made amply clear the part played by the State in Hindu law and society. He has given the historical development of Hindu polity. The book is in a way a constitutional history of India in Hindu times. Though our chronology, geography and factual evidence are weak, the author has used all his critical acumen and historical imagination to give us an approximately correct picture of our historical polity and political progress.

No doubt his interpretations have created many controversies, but they have not been proved wrong. There is no general attack but there are small criticisms. Every treatise on ancient Hindu history and polity suffers from paucity of materials, want of chronology and proper geography and therefore from multiplicity of interpretations. We think that Dr. Jayaswal's thesis and interpretation will stand.

S. V. P.

HITLER'S TEARS. By Kapil P. Thakkar. (Anantrai P. Thakkar. Krisnagar, Bhavnagar.) Rs. 2/8.

"I should hasten to mention at the outset", says Mr. Thakkar in the course of a foreword to the present volume, that *Hitler's Tears* is not a poem composed to help the war-effort. It is so not because I have no faith in helping the Allied Powers to win the war. It is so because the ultimate victory of the Allies is writ large in the firmaments ever since the war began and anyone who chose could read it then and during the four years that followed. My poem is more concerned with the post-war efforts on the part of the nations, belligerent or non-belligerent to shape a post-war world that would make wars impossible for centuries to follow and to usher in the Millennium which the prophets and poets of all ages have predicted for humanity...."

The poem is based on Theosophical doctrine, on a belief in a re-incarnation and in the existence of an Order of "The Perfected Immortals of the Earth." It displays a measure of imagination, broad humanitarian sympathies and that happy international spirit which marks the true Theosophist. It will be found interesting by those who share these beliefs.

### *My dear Sisters and Brothers*

"Yours is the privilege," said Shri B. G. Kher to the workers and sympathisers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, at the meeting held in honour of his reception, on July 22, 1944, "to mould the children of to-day into better citizens of to-morrow. You have to realise that responsibility and to be earnest about your work amongst them."

People were enquiring from Shri B. G. Kher why he was going to the Balkan-ji-Bari in spite of the other urgent matters that he had to attend to after his release from gaol? Children's work, he considered, was really the most important work. "Johnson was asked," he related an anecdote from his biography written by Boswell, "advice about the upbringing of a child. And when he was improved that the child was four years old, Johnson told its parent that he had already been late by four years in seeking the advice. Children need an attention from their very birth, and we should by no means neglect our duty to them."

Shri Kher stressed on inculcating in children the feeling of unity, group feeling as even the insects, specially the ants had—the feeling of working together for the common cause. Better persons had to be prepared from all races in our country, who had to be taught the big lesson of unity between themselves. Such lessons were to be imparted in a proper way. When Shri Kher was about eight years old, somebody began to teach him certain 'slokas' from the "Bhagwad Gita", and urged upon him to follow them. He did not understood them and just wondered what the old gentleman was saying. "You have to direct the children through play," he emphasised, "to educate them through entertainment, according to the motto of our Association."

He was glad to learn from the report which was read out by the General Secretary, Shri J. K. Munshi, that the strength of the Balkan-ji-Bari had grown considerably and that a number of new Branches had been started. He was pleased that the Association had arranged training camps for its workers and for the study of child psychology, and that it was soon going to organise talks for the parents with a view to imparting ideas on child upbringing. The plan of introducing hobbies and handicrafts was praiseworthy. "Activity and brain," Shri Kher remarked, "had to be co-related. Your work amongst children requires a great deal of patience. But your labour of love is sure to be rewarded."

**"Child is the Father of Man".**
(Photo—Ratilal Kothari.)

In the beginning Lady Manijeh R. Masani welcomed Shri Kher and eulogised his services to the country. She explained that in his absence the Balkan-ji-Bari had continued to do its bit best. However, now that he was once again in our midst, it was certain that with his encouragement, direction, guidance and blessings, the Association would have great impetus in reaching its goal. At the end Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai thanking Shri Kher, said that he had known him as a solicitor, as a political worker and above all as a real servant of the public. Balkan-ji-Bari was indeed proud of him in having him as its President. After that Shri B. G. Kher went around and was introduced to and had a talk with every worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari individually, while tea was served to all.

* * *

And who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Send for its full particulars and enrolment form to-day from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for the postage.

*All Good Wishes from*
*Your Loving Dada.*

*"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.*

# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

**"There is one individual in India—I have not the same regard for him as Lord Strabolgi has—one individual who is the greatest obstacle to a settlement and the biggest bamboozler of the century and in Far Eastern history. He has bamboozled many of his own countrymen for years and I am sorry to say he has bamboozled a good many of our countrymen in this country."**

The author of this libellous reference to Gandhiji, Lord Murray of Elibank (rhymes with mountebank) was completely unknown to us, poor natives of India, till he achieved world-wide notoriety with his speech in the House of Lords.

But, really, Lord Murray is a prominent pillar of the British Empire—a died-in-the-blue imperialist. He began his career as Private Secretary to the Governor of British New Guinea. Since then he has seen service in various parts of the empire in the course of which he must have learnt the manners and the language he displayed in his speech in the Lords. In 1909 (according to the "Who's Who") he won a silver medal for an essay on "The Road to South African Union"—and we expect that in 1944 he will get a gold medal for his recent essay on "The Road Out of India."

Not unlike most other imperialists, Lord Murray of Elibank (rhymes with mountebank) is closely connected with British capitalism. He is a Director of many leading Corporations and for many years was Chairman of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

During the last war this noble Lord had an important Governmental position (Food Commissioner, Glasgow and Western Counties of Scotland) and at the same time he was connected with business firms. His case was investigated by a special committee of the House of Lords which published a report with the following conclusion:

> "We think it is within our province to express our strong opinion that there should be henceforth an inflexible rule to preclude those who hold any public office from entering upon any speculative transactions in stocks and shares."

This then is the background of the detractor of Gandhiji, Lord Murray of Elibank (rhymes with mountebank).

★

## *Heartache Ahead!*

Marriages are manufactured in heaven but the powers-that-be on earth have a lot of say in preventing or breaking them.

Among the problems that a war brings in its wake are the problems of the wayward human heart. Soldiers are fighters but also they are sentimental animals and the impact of war—even the imminence of battle—only makes them more susceptible to feminine lure, their thoughts invariably turning to marriage via the usual routine of flirtation, courtship and proposal.

American soldiers (by virtue of their bulging 'pocket-books,' as they call their purses) are looked upon as a good catch by girls of every country they happen to be in on war duty. Britons have already got alarmed at the prospect of their unmarried girls crossing the Atlantic in their thousands, and no wonder "the 'gals' he left behind" in U.S.A. are feeling pretty sore about the amorous adventures of their Doughboy friend in foreign lands.

Anyway, there seems to be a lot of heartache ahead for many Indian girls (so far as this Page is concerned, all so-called or self-styled Anglo-Indian girls are 'Indian' girls) who have pledged their troth to dashing young Cavaliers from Cincinnati or Ohio or Poughkeepsie. The "authorities"—those steely-eyed, cold-blooded, unemotional mythical beings—do not approve of Indo-American alliances.

Read on, girls. This concerns you!

★

## *American Devdases And Indian Devdasis!*

Speaking on this subject to an A.P.I. reporter, someone described as "an authoritative American Army source" observed: "The United States military personnel in India are not to be regarded as good matrimonial prospects. All applications for permission to marry would be disapproved and military personnel marrying without the permission of the Theatre Commander might expect disciplinary action to be taken against them."

No orthodox Indian father could have put his foot down on the "undesirable" matrimonial inclinations of his son with brusquer authority. How terribly unromantic to reduce a matter of the heart to the red-tape routine of "applications for permission to marry" and then to callously declare that all such applications would be promptly disapproved The American Devdases and the Indian Devdasis are both thrown on the rocks of frustrated romance. What a theme for a romantic film—suggested titles, "IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE!", "THE DOUGHBOY AND THE LADY", "THE COLONEL SAID 'NO'", or "GOODBYE, SWEET PRINCESS!" Hollywood producers had better get in touch with Bombay Talkies or New Theatres (who specialize in sagas of frustrated romance) for a joint production to go on the sets immediately.

★

## *Love Must Wait*

This writer is all for inter-caste, inter-communal, inter-national, inter-continental (and, if possible, inter-global) marriages. Possibly, that is the shortest cut to permanent world peace. I believe with old Walt Whitman, the Bard of America:—

*Lo, soul, seest thou not God's purpose from the first?*
*The earth to be spanned, connected by network.*
*The races neighbours, to marry and be given in marriage,*
*The oceans to be crossed, the distant brought near,*
*The lands to be welded together*

But the grim prospect as outlined by that stern and nameless "authentic American Army source" does not dismay even a confirmed romantic (as old bachellors always secretly are). After all, the war is not going to last for ever. And if love is true and sincere it can surely wait for a couple of years. Let the wedding bells chime along with the victory bells on Armistice Day. But if the love cannot and does not last out this period of waiting, why then "the girls be left behind" get back their doughboy intact and the "daughter of Ind" had better find a husband nearer home. A marriage--in--a--hurry not infrequently ends in the divorce court! And only time can test whether a casual attraction should ripen in a life-long alliance.

All the same, there is a lot of sense in the protest lodged by Mr. Frank Anthony, President of the Anglo-Indian Domiciled European Association, who said:—

> "Now the only proper and logical thing to do is to place an embargo on U. S. military personnel from associating with Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Women. If this embargo was not imposed the inevitable implication would be raised that, while the U. S. Army authorities considered Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Women good enough for their troops to be friendly with, they do not consider them good enough for the purpose of marriage."

★

## *Taboo On "Honourable Intentions*

Actually this raises an issue which has its roots in old and irrational standards of morality and "good conduct." The authorities all over the world (both temporal and spiritual and parental) have always been prepared to tolerate irregular sex-relationship but have frowned upon (sometimes violently opposed) unusual marriages. Let a "respectable" landlord's son keep half a dozen mistresses—it would be pardoned by the "elders" as the inevitable waywardness of youth But let him declare his intention of marrying outside his caste or community and there would be hell to pay! Similarly, let a British or American soldier openly patronize houses of ill fame, let him flirt and have "affairs" with half a dozen girls—all this will be connived at by "authoritative sources." But let him think of marrying a perfectly decent Indian girl—and he falls from grace and may be court-martialled.

It seems the American soldier who entertains strictly "honourable intentions" of marrying the girl he has fallen in love with is opposed with the same irrational moral code that cost a King his throne! Is that some consolation brother—or, rather, brother-in-law?

★

## *No Soldiers Need Apply*

And this brings me to another aspect of the matter which (a friend in the Army tells me) has been annoying. Army officers including several high-ups.

Every now and then we find in matrimonial advertisements, "Applications from members of His Majesty's services will not be entertained."

In other words, any tailor, tinker, boot-maker, capitalist or crook is good enough for the paragon of beauty and feminine virtue advertised—but not a Lieutenant in the Army or a Squadron Leader in the Air Force!

This matrimonial taboo on men in armed services could be understood in old days of the professional army and navy—when a sailor was proverbially expected to have a sweetheart in every port and a soldier or officer in the Army was often a gay lothario. But to-day when all over the world civilians are enrolled in the ranks of all the fighting services, such a prejudice is an unwarranted insult to the brave youths who are risking their lives to defend our freedom.

I do not like all army officers—but then I do not like all journalists, either. And any "virgin" or "virgin widow" for whom a husband has to be found by means of advertising can do worse than marrying a sub-Lieutenant!

★

## *More About "Red Earth"*

An anonymous correspondent's remarks about the A. I. R. feature "Tambadi Mati" (Red Earth) published last week seem to have created quite a stir in the placid waters of the Bombay Station. Controller of Broadcasting Bokhari (himself a writer and literary critic) who was in Bombay is reported to have taken up the matter with Station Director Lakshmanan who was heard discoursing on the ethics of literary caricatures of political personalities. The official defence seems to be that the representation of a single Communist as an undesirable character does not mean a slander of all the Communists—or of the Communist Party.

Meanwhile "A Marathi Reader" sends us the following further comments as his contribution to the controversy:—

> I congratulate you on your criticism of the "Red Earth" ("Tambadi Mati"). But dear "Chronicler" while criticising the merits of the play, you have missed the target. I would not blame the author for painting the dark side of Communists. The generalization would of course be objectionable, but if an individual communist is painted as a danger to society as is done by the author, it should be considered a matter of characterization. But the most objectionable part is not the reflection on Communists, but an attempt at ridicule of the war effort of the Communists. This is the target you have missed. You ought to have asked the Radio authorities how they allowed a piece to be broadcast on their Radio, that has ridiculed a political party that is helping the Government in their war effort. The most amazing part of this broadcast is that the author is a Government servant and an Assistant Director of the Bombay station of All-India Radio.

"A Marathi Reader" has certainly provided some more fuel for Mr. Lakshmanan's pipe.

★

## *Kanekar Replies*

Mr. A. A. Kanekar writes to the "Chronicler":—

Your valued correspondent who, according to you, is a brilliant writer both in English and Marathi, does not seem to know even the elementary rules of literary criticism. The adapter or the translator of a literary work does not necessarily subscribe to all the views, opinions or ideology of the original writer. His business is to faithfully adapt the work without in the slightest degree injuring the spirit of the original. The adapter's views, opinions, ideology, good or bad are absolutely irrelevant when criticising the adaptation. And yet your brilliant bi-linguist brackets me with Mr. Mardhekar and holds me responsible for the original author's ideas which he dubs as fantastic, sensationalist and scatter-brained. I leave it to the intelligent readers of "The Last Page" to decide as to who of us two is scatter-brained.

Irrelevant blustering is not the only distinction of this double-barrelled (English and Marathi) literary gun of yours; he seems to possess considerable capacity to pervert facts. Referring, of course irrelevently, to the controversy about Navamatavad (New Ideology) in Marathi literature, he has put in my mouth exactly the opposite of what I have said and popularized through my writings during those days. Charges similar to those made by this gentleman, of preaching sexual libertinism, obscenity, borrowing from demoded foreign thinkers, etc., were levelled by reactionaries against me and other socialist writers who were labelled Navamatavadis. I wrote a number of articles refuting these charges and clearly stating our position quoting Lenin, Plekhonov and other eminent socialist thinkers. No less a critic than Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the venerable doyen of Marathi literateurs, has approvingly quoted from my articles when writing about Navamatavad in a well-known preface to a history of Marathi literature, and complimented me for sobriety of views regarding marriage, morals, etc. Obviously your valued correspondent's brilliance consists of criticising an author without reading a single word of his writings. One easily understands this literary imposter's anxiety to remain anonymous.

★

## *Nyasaland Can Take It!*

"I. F. I. News" the weekly bulletin of the Information Films of India, has a big banner headline, INDIA CAN MAKE IT, announcing a new short subject.

The same issue, under the caption, "Overseas Applause" reports on "the success which I. F. I. short subjects are enjoying in East Africa". It appears further that "a special service of Indian short films has also been started in Nyasaland and I. F. I. shorts are always in great demand in this territory."

Knowing the sort of film the I. F. I. produces, one is not surprised INDIA CAN MAKE IT and NYASALAND CAN TAKE IT!

It is high time Information Films of India tried to make films for which there is great demand in this territory—i.e. India

★

## *Women Are Like That!*

General Orde C. Wingate, the founder of "Wingate's Raiders" who was recently killed in a Burma plane crash, first saw his wife when she was 15 and he 30. Wingate was standing at the rail of a liner when a beautiful Scottish girl approached him and said: "You are the man I am going to marry."

The soldier looked at her in amused surprise. "Right", he said. "When?"

Two years later Wingate received a letter, containing just one world, "Now."

And so they were married.

—Toledo Blade.

★

When the noted French author Andre Maurois visited the United States some years ago, he gave a series of lectures in French before a woman's club. Maurois was delighted with the response to his talks, for the women attended regularly and took reams of notes.

One morning, with their usual promptness and notebooks, the women arrived in the lecture hall, only to find Maurois was not present. After waiting an hour, they got in touch with the writer's secretary.

"Monsieur Maurois will not be there to-day", the surprised secretary said. "He announced that very clearly at last week's talk!"

—E. E. Edgar.

# Talk With An Englishman

## By THOMAS BRA

The other day I met an intelligent Englishman. He came with a rush like a rhinoceros and subsided opposite me. And before I knew it, I was looking at a well-built young man, with twinkling impatient eyes and a thin, sensitive mouth. He ordered coffee.

I was bored with my own company, so I assumed a pleasant voice and tackled him.

"Which part of England do you come from?" I enquired.

He stared at me for a second as though deciding whether to take offence or not, then melted into a grin.

"Worcestershire," he said fondly hissing out the sibilants; "and don't ask me if I have tasted the sauce"!

I thought, evidently that's a joke. I laughed.

"What do you think of us Indians?" I asked.

He looked at me with a quizzical expression in his merry eyes, as though he were looking at a monkey in the zoo who has made a fool of himself. His lips seemed to draw in an even tighter pink line. Then he shot his remark in a surprisingly clear tone:

"I think you Indians are the dirtiest people in the world!"

I winced. Not with much reason, however. I noticed the square chin, the short thumb fiddling unconcernedly with the coffee-pot, and the eyes which threw a mild challenge along with its glorious gleam.

I tittered. "Do you want to know what I think of you Englishmen?"

"Tell me."

I told him. "I think you English are the greatest people in the world!"

The blue eyes sparkled with a passionate glitter that was unmistakable. It was the birth of a smile. His facial muscles relaxed, the eyebrows puckered at the corners, the nose wrinkled, he leaned back and now laughed like a tickled bull.

"I suppose you've read Bacon on Dissimulation!" he roared.

"Yes", I replied, pleased. "And you have read Machiavelli's 'Prince'?"

"No, but I see what you mean."

His right hand shot out over the table and gripped mine. A cup rolled over and fell with a thud. But we laughed. We became friends.

"But seriously speaking," he said, sipping his coffee, "I believe that you have an overdose of nationalism. Don't you think that as an ideal for intelligent men, nationalism or patriotism falls short in the long run?"

"If by overdose you mean that we resent your continued infliction of civilization upon us, then I should say we don't have enough of it!"

"I know that it's a passion that helps you gain your goal; but once it is achieved, it falls to the ground as unfit for use. What I am trying to propose is that while you're at it, can't you visualise that bigger nation, that greater country of the globe? Can't you develop that universal feeling? The sort of thing which makes you feel like embracing the whole world; you know, 'man—equal, unclassed, tribeless and nationless.....'"

I couldn't quite place the quotation, but I said, "What would you suggest?"

"Well—internationalism. The basic idea of the fraternity of mortals."

I smiled feebly. "You are precribing internationalism as an ideal to men who are yet to find out what nationalism means. That's like wishing to taste the apple when the blossom is but in its bud. I think that a country has got to grow old in its freedom and national spirit, slowly discarding its old and useless customs, slowly like an adolescent growing out of its childhood habits, before it becomes ripe for internationalism. Do you remember seeing Lupino Lane's picture, 'Lambeth Walk'?"

"Yes, of course! It was a smash hit".

"Precisely," I said, warming up. "A smash hit, though unfortunately it hit little and smashed less. After I saw that film, I wondered how England could continue to exist; I thought that it would pulverize decadent old England. I was expecting an upheaveal any day—in such a forceful and pungent way has he punched some of the bizarre customs and conventions of the people. But actually rich England just laughed and went to sleep. It's a pity, a great pity!"

He chuckled like a hen. "Ah, but then, that's England! You can't change its face with a mere motion picture, any more than you can reform the world with a book. I suppose we were saved from that 'punch' as you call it by our capacity to laugh at ourselves. You see, it's the way we are made!"

"I don't know, but it baffles me," I murmured.

"Not really, if you seriously consider it. I think that Indians are a singularly unhumorous people. I mean relatively of course, and collectively, racially. It is not merely the absence of good comedians or humorous writers—it is, I suppose, the outlook on life, as it were, colouring everything a sombre gray. It's as though the very essence of humour was stifled at its birth or dried up on your lips, by an acute earnestness. And this in spite of the numberless opportunities...One could pick out a million things here to laugh at, a million things with which to make you laugh. But you go on thinking all laughter unholy and unnatural—and there's a people who has forgotten laughter!"

I got really interested now. "Yes,

> **"If there's one thing I'd ask you Indians to do, and do well, is—to laugh! yes, I prescribe laughter as the one panacea for India and her multifarious ills."**

we could do with more laughter. I admit. But I wouldn't be so convinced or so drastic as you seem to be. If you can accuse us of an exorbitant high-seriousness, I can say much the same of you regarding several things. Humility, for instance. Why, it would look as if humility were un-British, something quite foreign to you, giving the lie to the third of the Beatitudes. Show me a meek Britisher and I'll give you a hundred laughing Indians! One has to be very careful when one deals with the characteristics of a whole race of men. You haven't produced an outstanding musician or composer for quite a time: does that mean that music has fled from the British isles?"

"No: but what I mean is that you take life too seriously for your own good. I should think that it is an indirect effect of the deeply religious atmosphere.....the very air exudes incense and offerings to the gods, and if one listened carefully one could even hear the whir of angels' wings! There's altogether too much of the holy."

"We do have quite a crowd of creeds. But that again is a feature of the country, an example of its rich variety. Don't forget that we belong to the meditative East: the cradle, as some boast, of all religions!"

"Yes, but you can't sleep in the cradle all your life! While there are admirable systems of ethics and philosophy in this huge polyglot nation, there is much less coherence than necessary, less application of wisdom to life, as it were. I do not hold, as many people do, that the way to happiness is only through the materialist channel. However, concern for the living minute seems lacking, or somehow superficial. You behave as though life were a bane and a nuisance, and to leave it, and leave it as quick as you can, would be your first duty. That is not realism."

The Englishman called for some more fresh coffee and poured me a cup.

"Thanks," I said, idly stirring it "But you miss one vital point all the same. You talked about the existence of numerous faiths and languages and also of an inborn, perhaps ethnic renunciatory and indifferent attitude towards life. I agree that there is a certain amount of truth in it, but that is far from presenting the whole of the picture. For, while time passed and life went on, while inexorable change and growth continued, there was peace deep down in the individual's heart. Consider an Indian; he may be a poor villager toiling at a well or ploughing the fields. A simple life—the barer, less complex pleasures which such a life means—and so to bed, with a happy sigh. That is my point. While you in the West fought wars, and, growing restless, sailed on the seas seeking adventure, and were generally shouting at one another, we here have been learning more of life by living it fully and placidly. We settled down to make living a fine art—naturally without any modern material adjuncts—but with a sense of humility and toleration, and perhaps a resigned acceptance of things fatalism you may call it, or defeatism; but all these concepts, all these ideas went to fill up the individual's life, colouring it, giving it a positive and vibrant meaning. And contentment was the secret. That, I should say, is what we have triumphed in—we and the Chinese. Life with all its joys and miseries was taken fully and lived well, with peace in the individual's soul! That is realism!"

I sighed exhausted by my little speech. The Englishman was leaning back, his eyes twinkling as ever, but now, with a warmth of understanding.

"You talk well of a country that was till recently a moorland of every intolerance and every atrocity. But I am not going to quarrel with the past, it's a thing we can't help anyway! The future—that's what interests me, even more than the present."

"Perhaps you suggest some sort of revolution?" I asked, irritated.

"Why not? A sort of complete breach with the past to realise an ideal—the Shelleyan ideal, if you'd have it. I believe in revolution, don't you?"

I smiled indulgently. "No. However, it's not for us to judge whether or not a revolution is to be brought off—it's not a racketeer's coup or any such thing. No, I am opposed to revolutions only because I believe—and I may be wrong—that it is not nature's way of doing things. Evolving to the ideal, approaching the social goal step by step looks more consciously appealing to me—there is in it some sort of deliberate artistry. But over all this like a thundercloud hangs poverty. You would realise, if you are sufficiently interested in India, that whatever our ambitions, the greatest obstacle in our way is poverty."

"I don't think that it's fundamentally an economic problem; it is more of a philosophical nature. Of course, I don't deny that the common man is poor....."

"Poor?" I shouted. "It's not mere poorness. It's appalling darkness, helplessness. The bare elements of a creature are often beyond his reach—and you're saying it's not an economic problem! Give him a decent chance to live, a dog's chance to breathe fresh air! I am surprised at your casualness in talking of it!"

"Wait a minte: you haven't got me quite right. Poverty is there—if you wish, call it the foremost problem. But what about that attitude towards progress? Even a poor man can be happy, can't he?"

"Not while his stomach is empty, not when he hasn't had any food for days! I am not advocating complacency; we should do something for it. I'm all for progress and the correct mental attitude towards it. When I said I did not like revolutions I did not mean that I liked traditionalism.....We are really not very conservative: it's you who are clinging tight to your eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of glory. But the darkness is there; and let's have more light—and food! But how? You see, the means interests me as much as the end—but let's hear what drug you propose to prescribe for the malady, since you have cared to diagnose the case."

The Englishman leaned forward and placed his elbows on the table. He sat silently thinking for a minute, and then I saw an eager look come into his eyes. And he said, "There is no one medicine to prescribe, for the ills are many and complicated. But if there's one thing I'd ask you to do, and do well, is—to laugh—! Yes, I prescribe laughter as the one panacea for India and her multifarious ills. It is not difficult for an individual to laugh, and for him to make his friend laugh—and soon, believe it or not, the whole of this sub-continent from Peshawar to Coconada will be holding its side and bellowing in healthy laughter!"

I laughed in mild disdain. "I suppose you'd ask me, if I am reading 'Punch' regularly! Well, I am, and I know how to laugh. So don't let that worry you."

He frowned. "It's not that, my man, it's not that at all. I mean the cultivation of a playful attitude towards many of the things of life. When political factions boil up, sit back and laugh. When one fellow throws mud on another and all the newspapers go cock-eyed sit back and laugh! The same thing goes for religious maniacs when they run riot carrying fire and persuasion throughout the land. Oh, I needn't tell you when to laugh, and what to laugh at—but for jolly's sake, laugh! It's infinitely better to laugh more than to laugh less. Even foolish and "indiscreet" laughter is welcome. And soon you will have discovered that such a deliberate manufacture of fun changes your negative outlook and makes you healthier as a nation. I can't mention the methods to be adopted; but a general desire to go forward, or shall I say, a total, all-embracing will to spring-clean, and be merry while at it! There's much need of enlightenment, but more of the proper spirit."

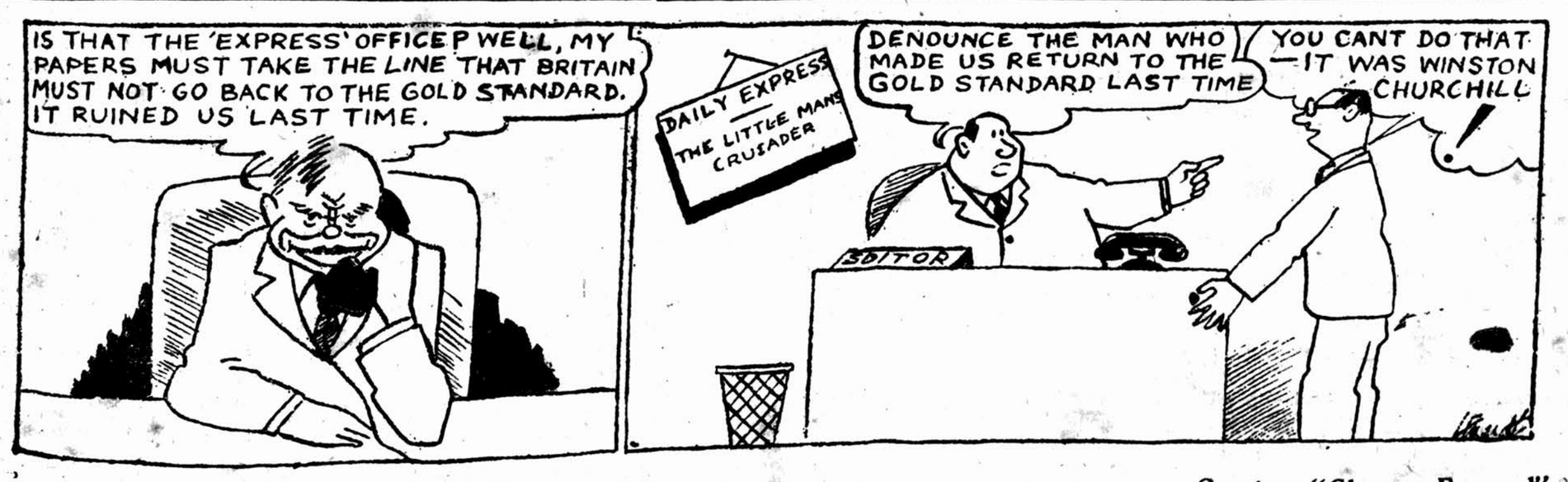
I sighed. "The scientific spirit?"

"Yes," he cried passionately; "that's it!" He had got quite excited over the talk.

"In that case," I said calmly, "we have great reason to be optimistic. Already our young men in spite of the numberless problems facing them are learning to adopt the positive attitude towards life. You must know that we are in a great transitional period"—here I assumed a sombre voice of mock-seriousness.—"an Indian Renaissance is in the offing, round the corner. And I believe that with due humility and laughter, we will come out of the woods!"

"I hope so too!" His face was red with earnestness. "I hope so"! he repeated. Then he suddenly called for the bill, paid it and rose and walked away in a flustered hurry.

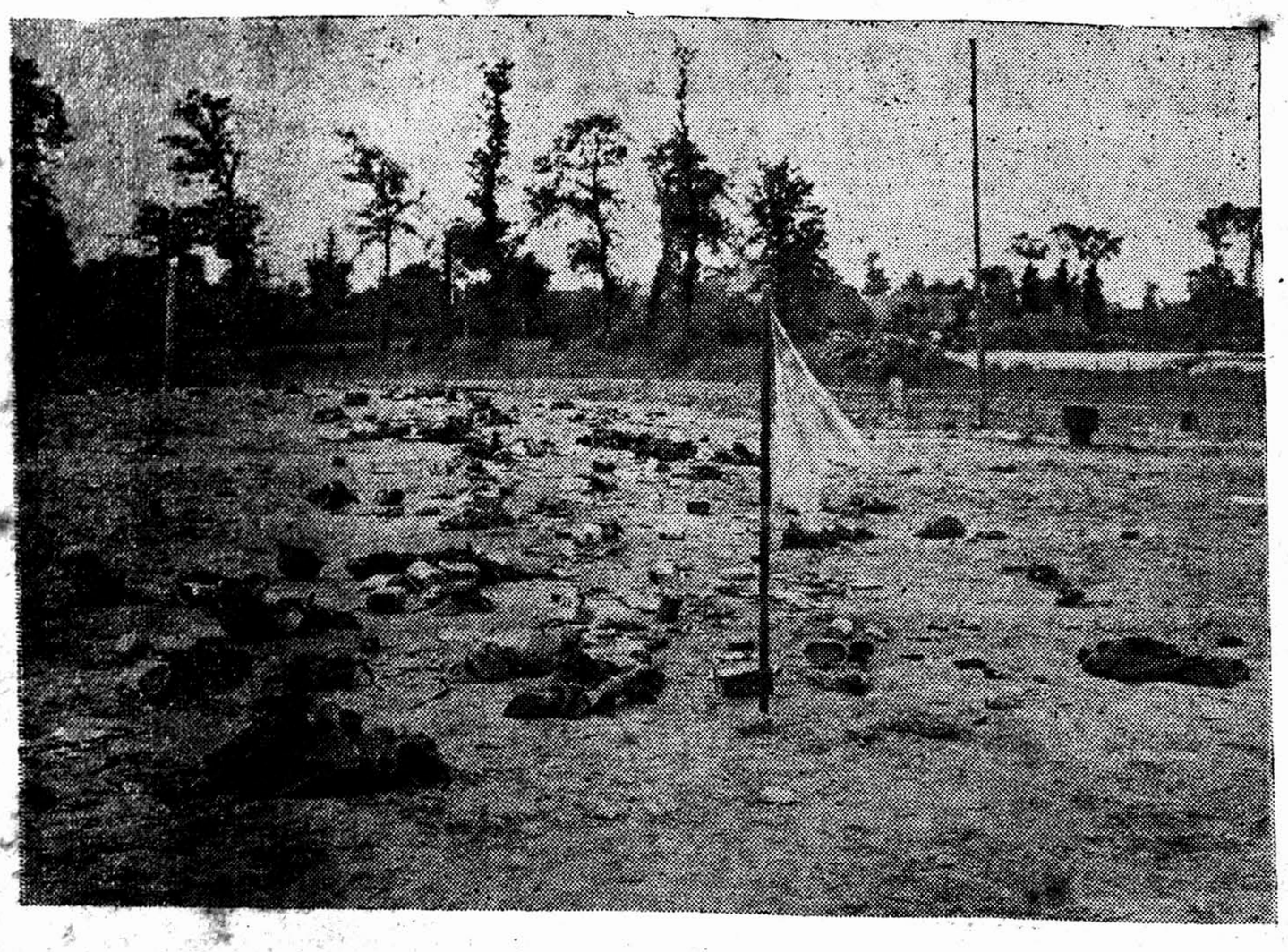
I sat back and laughed.


IS THAT THE 'EXPRESS' OFFICE? WELL, MY PAPERS MUST TAKE THE LINE THAT BRITAIN MUST NOT GO BACK TO THE GOLD STANDARD. IT RUINED US LAST TIME.
DAILY EXPRESS
THE LITTLE MANS CRUSADER
DENOUNCE THE MAN WHO MADE US RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD LAST TIME
EDITOR
YOU CANT DO THAT —IT WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL

*Courtesy "Glasgow Forward"*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666



# Allied Victory At Cherbourg

(Above): A white flag and German helmets, canteen and field kits litter a Cherbourg battlefield after the Nazis surrendered the French port to American forces June 27, 1944.

(Right) American soldiers, some of the U. S. force who captured Cherbourg warily pass smashed up sheds on the waterfront as they move from building to building to clean out the last Nazi defenders of the great French port, second largest in Europe.

# THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

## *Prologue To A Quadrennial Show*

**Every four years, as regularly as clockwork—in war or peace, in good times or bad—the United States holds a General Election. This has been going on for more than 150 years, a long time as contemporary governments reckon their age. Here is a prologue to the 40th performance of this quadrennial drama.**

The United States presidential election, which will be held in November of this year, is already becoming the focus of public interest. From now to November there will be an increasing flow of discussion, slogans and party manoeuvring.

The 19th century days of torchlight processions and chanting crowds have mostly passed. But the pre-election campaign has not come to hold less fascination for the public mind.

In the past, these campaigns produced some of the most colourful incidents and pageantry in national history.

By tacit agreement, the laws protecting individuals from libel are to some extent suspended during a campaign and political contenders seldom sue each other for defamation of character. Conversely, it is an American tradition that no matter how bitter the campaign, both sides accept the verdict in the spirit of good sportsmanship. After one of the sharpest election campaigns in modern history, Republican leaders and voters alike overnight gave Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 the united support which resulted in the singleness of purpose of to-day's United States war effort.

### Campaign Preliminaries

Campaign preliminaries begin long before the conventions of national political parties in which candidates are nominated. In about the third year of a president's term of office, members of the opposition party begin to inspect the acts and pronouncements of members of the majority party for possible bearing on the coming election. Thus, when President Roosevelt, in his December report to the nation, asked for adequate mustering-out pay for members of the armed forces, Republicans immediately claimed he was appealing for support of the soldier vote for a fourth term in office.

In the same way, Democrats are constantly on the alert for Republican bids for public favour.

This mutual suspicion and lively exchange of criticism isn't without positive aspects. During campaign preliminaries and actual campaigning both parties and all candidates for election and re-election exhibit unusual sensitivity to public opinion. The phrase "campaign promise", meaning a promise of future benefits contingent upon a particular candidate's or party's success in the balloting, has come to have some unpleasant connotations.

### Complex Operation

But the mechanism of a presidential campaign, the constant exposure to public and opposition criticism, have come to provide one of the ways in which the voting public can most effectively judge and select its representatives.

The presidential campaign is a vast, complex operation. There are national and state committees, to direct and unify the campaign all over the country. In every city there is a party headquarters, with a campaign staff, a corps of speakers and publicity men who vie for space in the press, furnish speeches, provide buttons with party emblems or pictures of their respective candidates, window cards, automobile placards and other quick appeals to the eye and ear.

Radio stations broadcast hundreds of campaign speeches, trying to balance the number representing one partly with those representing the other. Newspapers, more partisan, come out with ringing editorial denunciations and impassioned pleas.

Women who have political convictions call on neighbours, soliciting votes for party or candidate. Businessmen, gathered in luncheon clubs, listen to campaign arguments. Flocks of literature flow through the mails, find their way under voters' doors.

In war time, the fanfare surrounding campaigns in largely eliminated. Both major parties in the last election pledged there would be "no politics" connected with the war effort or the war in relation to election. Party expense accounts were limited.

Nevertheless, Americans insist that some campaign traditions be maintained, not in spite of but because of war. Voters insist on judging, after thoroughgoing public exposure, the candidates and ideas they are being asked to support at the polls.—U.S.O.W.I.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.